

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No. 1955.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

Price Fourpence.  
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.**—The Next Meeting will be held at LIVERPOOL, commencing on September 20, 1854, under the Presidency of the EARL OF HARROWBY, F.R.S.

The Reception Room will be in St. George's Hall, Liverpool. Notices of Communications must be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S., Assistant-General Secretary, St. Mary's Lodge, York; or to Dr. Dickinson and Dr. Inman, Local Secretaries, Liverpool.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer,  
6, Queen Street Place, Upper Thames Street, London.

**SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.**  
The Educational Exhibition is now open at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre.

The following days and hours are appointed for Lectures and Conversational Meetings. On Monday, 10th July, at 3 p.m., the inaugural Lecture, "On the Material Helps of Education," by the Rev. William Whewell, D.D., F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge: every successive Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, till 6th August, at 3 and 8 p.m.; every successive Wednesday and Thursday, till 14th August, at 8 p.m.

The following is the scale of Prices of Admission, including the Lectures and Discussions:—  
Season Tickets . . . . . 10 0  
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Single admission on Thursdays . . . . . 1 0  
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The Exhibition will be open daily from 9 a.m. till dusk.  
By order, P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.  
Society's House, Adelphi, 4th July, 1854.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.**—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy will CLOSE upon Saturday, the 22nd instant.—Admission (from 8 till 7 o'clock) One Shilling. Catalogues One Shilling.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.**—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission 1s., Catalogue 6d.  
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

**EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.** Incorporated by Royal Charter. The Thirty-first Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN from 9 a.m. until dusk. Admission, 1s.  
Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. ALFRED CLINT, Hon. Sec.

**THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS, No. 171, Pall Mall,** opposite the Opera House. This Exhibition will positively CLOSE on Saturday, 2nd instant. Admission One Shilling. Catalogue Sixpence. Open from 10 to 6 o'clock daily.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**  
PATRON—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.  
MR. PEPPER begs to announce that the CONVERSATIONE inaugurating the NEW MANAGEMENT will take place on Thursday Evening, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock. JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P., will kindly deliver the Opening Address, and in addition to Various Novelties, M. DUROCHER will come specially from Paris to exhibit his beautiful Experiments in Optics with the ELECTRIC LIGHT.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.

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**THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCIII.,** will be published on Thursday next.

CONTENTS.  
1. DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.  
2. TEATOTALISM, AND LAWS AGAINST THE LIQUOR TRADE.  
3. HERMANN'S JESCHYLUS.  
4. KAFIR WARS AND CAPE POLICY.  
5. THE GREAT SOCIAL PROBLEM.  
6. THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL OF TRADE DURING WAR.  
7. MARSHALL ON THE REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.  
8. EUROPEAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.  
9. THE RUSSIAN WAR OF 1854.  
London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLXXXIX.,** will be published on Thursday next.

CONTENTS.  
1. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
2. MILMAN'S HISTORY OF LATIN CHRISTIANITY.  
3. THE DRAMA.  
4. CLASSICAL DICTIONARIES.  
5. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.  
6. MELANESIA AND NEW ZEALAND MISSIONS.  
7. QUEEN ELIZABETH AND HER FAVOURITES.  
8. LORD LYNCHBURGH AND THE WAR.  
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW:** a Quarterly Journal of Theology, Art, Science, and Literature, for the United Church of England and Ireland. The Number for JULY, this year, price 6s., contains:—

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**THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE** for JULY, which is the first of a New Volume, contains the following Articles: 1. The Political Constitution of Finland.—2. Undesigned Imitations: Shakspere of Erasmus, Scott of Horace Walpole, Eugene Sue and Dumas of Schiller.—3. Female Infanticide in India.—4. Secret Instructions of Frederick the Great in 1758.—5. The Map of London a Hundred Years Ago.—6. The Life of Jerome Cardan.—7. Paris in July, 1851.—8. The State Records of Ireland.—9. Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary Woolnoth.—10. Recent Writers on St. Thomas of Canterbury. With Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban, Notes of the Month, Review of New Publications, Reports of Archaeological Societies, Historical Chronicle, and Gleanings, including Memoirs of Dr. Hoag, Bishop of Bath and Wells; the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse; Dr. Neville, Dean of Windsor; Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker; Capt. Barclay Allardice; Dr. Wallich; Dr. Stanger; James Wadmore, Esq.; John Holmes, Esq.; &c. &c. &c.  
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CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510, NEW OXFORD STREET.



*This day is published, PART VI. OF THE*

# FLORA OF NEW ZEALAND.

By JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, M.D., F.R.S.

Under the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY having been pleased to direct that the *Botany of the Antarctic Voyage* should be continued and completed with Floras of New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land, instructions have been given to Dr. HOOKER to prepare these works uniformly with the *Antarctic Flora* concluded in 1847.

THE FLORA OF NEW ZEALAND will contain descriptions in English and Latin, with copious observations, Botanical, Geographical, and Economical, (in English,) of the genera and species of Flowering Plants and Ferns which are known to inhabit the New Zealand Islands. A synopsis of the Mosses, Jungermanniæ, Seaweeds, Fungi, and Lichens will be added, and the work illustrated with one hundred quarto lithographic plates.

Materials for this important work have been gradually accumulating since the voyages of Captain Cook, in the form of specimens and drawings, some of which have long been available to science in our Museums, although many of them have hitherto remained unpublished. Of these the most valuable are contained in the British Museum and the Herbarium of Sir W. J. Hooker, and consist of,—

1. The collections of Banks and Solander in Cook's first voyage (in 1769 and 1770), and of the Forsters in Cook's second voyage (1771 and 1777), which, together with a magnificent series of drawings, are deposited in the British Museum.
2. The plants of Mr. Menzies procured in Dusky Bay when on Captain Vancouver's voyage (1791), of which the greater part are preserved in the Hookerian Herbarium.
3. The collections of the brothers Allan and Richard Cunningham, who visited the northern parts of the Northern Island only: Allan Cunningham in 1826, and Richard in 1833. From these the 'Prodromus Floræ Novæ Zelandiæ' of Allan Cunningham was mainly compiled. They are preserved in the Herbarium of Mr. Howard, who has liberally placed them in Dr. Hooker's hands for examination.
4. Contributions from various occasional visitors to the Northern Island between the years 1825 and 1845, especially from Mr. Frazer, Dr. Logan, Mr. Edgerley, and Mr. Stephenson.
5. Those of the Antarctic Expedition in the Bay of Islands, in 1842.
6. Very extensive collections formed on various parts of the coast and interior of the Northern Island by the Rev. W. Colenso, and Messrs. Bidwell and Dieffenbach; by the former especially, who has assiduously devoted himself to Botany during many years of Missionary labours. These explorers alone have reached the mountains and lakes in the interior of the Northern Island, and greatly enriched our Flora. Mr. Bidwell has also formed collections of great rarity and value in the northern parts of the Middle Island.
7. An extensive collection formed partly at the Bay of Islands, but especially at Banks' Peninsula on the Middle Island, by M. Raoul, during the voyage of the French frigate *L'Aube*, and which are catalogued in M. Raoul's 'Choix de Plantes de la Nouvelle Zélande,' with descriptions and figures of some new species. This Herbarium is preserved in the Paris Museum, from which a complete collection was transmitted to Sir W. Hooker's Herbarium.
8. Very large and valuable collections formed at the Bay of Islands and at Auckland, by Dr. Sinclair, Colonial Secretary.
9. Lastly, a beautiful and very extensive Herbarium made by Dr. Lyall, Surgeon and Naturalist of H.M.S. *V. Acheron*, during her survey of the coasts, especially of the Middle and Southern Islands, in 1847-51. This collection contains many important additions from Dusky Bay, which had not been visited since Vancouver's voyage; and from other ports previously unexplored. The collection of nearly 250 kinds of Seaweeds procured by Dr. Lyall is of the greatest beauty and value.

These materials give a Flora of fully seven hundred flowering-plants and ferns, including the magnificent timber-trees, pines, &c., of the Islands; and there is a greater number of Cryptogamic Plants, whose determination has been undertaken:—

*Jungermannia*, by W. MITTEN, Esq.

*Fungi*, by the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A.

*Mosses*, by W. WILSON, Esq.

*Seaweeds*, by Dr. HARVEY.

*Lichens*, by the Rev. CHURCHILL BABINGTON, M.A.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

## REVIEWS.

*The Principles and Practice of the Water-Cure.* By James Wilson, M.D. Churchill.

It is sometimes the misfortune of a philosophic mind to get so intent on working out a pet theory, as to carry it beyond all bounds of rational argument. The brain, although it have to deal with a subject acknowledged on all hands to be sound, becomes softened, so to speak, by striving overmuch to prove what is sufficiently evident in itself; it seeks to amplify in the form of philosophic dogmas, what are mere physical truisms; and reaches forward to generalities and conclusions wholly beyond the question at issue. The renowned water-doctor of Malvern, into whose ponderous volume we have been curious to dip, is one of these overwrought philosophers. He has pinned his faith to a system of cure which no one can gainsay in principle, because it has worked almost miracles in practice; and he gives a reason for the faith that is in him in terms which appeal irresistibly to the senses. But Dr. Wilson does not stop here. He is not satisfied with showing you the temple where all may enter in and be healed, but he must drag you to the topmost pinnacle to hold converse with the skies. With a ductility of intellect as expansive as it is quaint, he is led by his enthusiasm into conclusions wholly untenable, and into reasoning crotchety, illogical, and false.

The marvels of Dr. Wilson's water-practice have indoctrinated him with the notion that all mortal weal or woe is simply a question of the observance or neglect of natural laws, of which the laws of health are the chief; that disease is nothing more than the penalty of an abused body; that a disordered system is, in short, the result, and that alone, of sinful action. "Bodily functions," says the water-doctor, "are divine dictates as guides of conduct;" and it is asserted that prevention of disease is within the reach of all—firstly, by an unbending submission to God's moral laws; and, secondly, by a diligent study of pathology, physiology, dietetics, and the principles of cure. Dr. Wilson has so large a belief in the relation between morals and the state of the stomach, and in the curative results of bathing, douching, and packing, that he jumps, in the plenitude of his hydro-ethic views, to the conclusion—water is within reach of all; *ergo*, society contains within itself its own principles of regeneration. We disturb the Eden felicity of our mortal system, since we are by nature sinful; but inasmuch as we may become pure, humanly speaking, by love and good works, so may we purify ourselves pathologically, dietetically, and curatively, by the practice of hydropathy. Man's province in the art of healing, says the doctor, is simply to act as the engineer and stoker of the human engine, and keep it on the right line; and woe to the unhappy individual, we may add, who drives up to the station of old age without putting on the brake.

It may be guessed by these remarks that a very limited portion of the book is occupied by a description of the water-cure. Two-thirds of it is filled with conversations on the science of life, referring more or less to the argument we have above criticized. As an example of Dr. Wilson's quaint, but at the same time vigorous, mode of treating his sub-

ject, we give his amusing definition of the structure and functions of the animal—man:

"I. A solid framework of bones, the skeleton, a simple mechanical apparatus on which to hang, and within which to lodge the several pieces of animal mechanism, the muscles, nervous, circulating, and other systems—the levers, pulleys, wheels, pipes, conduits, reservoirs, boiler, furnace, flues, chimneys, down even to telegraphic wires of communication, signal posts, and central offices, by which behests are sent, and from which government emanates.

"II. A prime moving power, the cerebral, spinal, and ganglionic nervous centres, and the transmitters of this power, the nervous chords, or nerves proper.

"III. Organs taking every part of the ever-consuming living structure into direct relation with the elements of renewal; in other words, organs to distribute the materials necessary to replace its loss of heat, and to repair its wear and tear. Hence the existence of a circulating apparatus.

"IV. Organs in which to receive and elaborate the occasional supplies of the materials of animal heat and nutrition. Hence the provision of a digestive apparatus.

"V. A furnace in which to prepare the fuel, and to receive the supports of combustion—pipes or flues through which to distribute the heat—chimneys whereby to liberate the smoke and ashes. Hence the necessity for a respiratory system, and its adjuncts.

"VI. Organs to overcome the inorganic affinities of the nutritious materials, and to convert them into living matter. Hence the necessity of an assimilative, secretory, or vital-elaborating apparatus. This is the office of the Lactal system, and, perhaps, to a certain extent, of the Lymphatic system.

"VII. Organs to decompose, or take down, and take away, the structure, where and when it has fulfilled the purposes of life. Hence the necessity for a capillary and venous apparatus.

"VIII. Organs to separate the products of decomposition; to admit the quiet exit out of the economy of the effete elements of food or structure. Hence the necessity for a glandular apparatus, or a system of excretories, drains, and outlets.

"IX. Organs for the perpetuation of the species.

"X. Organs of relation—i. e., to connect the animal with the world without, to search for, to seize, and appropriate the materials of its heat and nutrition. Hence the necessity for a sentient, nervous, and muscular system, respectively instruments of locomotion, of special senses, and of psychical acts.

"XI. Organs, lastly, characterising exclusively the highest animal—man, endowing him with those high attributes by which he is to develop his divine nature, as a being made in God's image, and fitted by heaven for a great destiny."

The history of Dr. Wilson himself is not without interest. After passing some years as a student at the Liverpool Infirmary, he matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, and spent four years in attending the clinical lectures of Drs. Stokes, Greaves, and Macartney. Speaking of the last, whose fine museum of specimens was purchased by the University of Cambridge, Dr. Wilson says, "I found the advantage and truth of all that I had heard from this profound physiologist and admirable teacher. Later I visited the principal German hospitals as far as Vienna. I afterwards looked into the Italian hospitals for several winters in my slow progress from Milan to Naples, and found pathology and accurate diagnosis in the ascendant and rapidly progressing." From Italy Dr. Wilson went to Graefenberg, and met with Priessnitz and the water-cure system. Here he was completely bitten, and returning full of hydropathic ardour to England, he selected Malvern as the seat of his operations:—

"When in Italy, my friend, the late lamented

Captain Grover, advised me to visit Malvern before I settled anywhere; this I did, and found it a deserted village, but possessing all the requisites for a Water-Cure Sanatorium. The climate mild, yet bracing, the purest water, with green hills already intersected by walks for invalids. My landlord, I discovered, was a bankrupt; he told me—although we were in the month of June of one of our finest summers—that I was the only person in the hotel, and the only stranger in Malvern. I took his house from the assignees, being the most suitable I could find for my purpose, but soon, however, found the necessity for a larger house, and determined on building one with all the requisites for patients under water-cure treatment. I was my own paymaster, and it cost altogether nearly twenty thousand pounds, every guinea of which I received from patients at Malvern. My private income was not touched. It soon paid for itself, and will again and again, if I do not retire early from the cares of office. Many were opposed to my undertaking, but when my establishment was finished, and full of patients, the effect it produced on Malvern was much what might have been anticipated—house building began, and went on rapidly. There is now a new town of commodious villas and lodgings; it is now well-drained and supplied with water, gas is in preparation, and there will shortly be a railroad to Worcester, eight miles distant, which will make the transit to London little more than three hours."

It is not our province to enter upon the professional details of this remarkable book, but we must find room for the author's definition of the water-doctor's duty compared with that of the ordinary practitioner:—

"The conditions of maintaining health—are, every tyro in physiology can tell, viz., proper food, proper drink, proper air, proper exercise, proper repose, according to the diversified circumstances of each individual case. When the balance of health is deranged, then our procedure is different; because, although these simple measures alone would, in a multitude of cases, suffice, with time, yet, with the majority of patients, time is the object to be gained at all hazards, at any expense. So we proceed to do in a month or two what would otherwise take six or more months to accomplish. In all bodily derangement, the equable distribution of the blood is first palpably interfered with, the functions of the excretories are implicated next, augmented in one place, diminished in another—in all perverted; and the object is to equalise the circulation, and to open outlets for the retained waste and other elements in the body. The drug-doctor tries to accomplish these objects by bleeding, blistering, &c., and medicine that excites a violent action of the bowels, kidneys, or skin—internal irritants. Now the 'water-doctor' accomplishes the same objects more safely and successfully, chiefly by making the skin the great field of operations. This is the greatest outlet of the body, and the fittest for being acted on—responding best to our call to it for aid—when the object is either to equalize the circulation, or to eliminate retained excretions. I admit the occasional expediency of an emetic or purgative in the beginning of some acute fevers, the use of antidotes to poisons, and the advantage of the so-called specifics, mercury and sulphur, &c., as valuable adjuncts of treatment in certain refractory diseases. Castor-oil, too, is a valuable medicine, occasionally, in chronic diseases as well as in acute. But I have observed, that most medical men visiting Water-cure Establishments, are surprised to find, how few are the indications for the use of drugs, during a judicious course of water-cure treatment. The true philosophy of curative science dictates no more to be done, in order to place or keep nature in her straight course, and to repair the mischiefs of her devious course—to ensure, in short, the fulfilment of her own exclusive and untransferable function—healing. Through a fatal mistake in theory, and with a correspondingly disastrous result in practice, the physician generally does a great deal more than nature exacts of him, or than true science justifies. Nine cases in ten,

he tries to correct the body's deviations by a *tour de force*—a resort to powerful drug medication. What is the result of this meddling interference? It is to treat the sick body, as that bankrupt would his ruined affairs, who should seek to retrieve them by a stroke of luck at the gaming-table, or the lottery-box! The analogy of the two cases is perfect. Once in ten thousand instances, a desperate state of affairs may be remedied by a desperate 'stroke of fortune.' Precisely in the same way, now and then, corporeal derangement may be rectified, organic bankruptcy averted, by a lucky hit, or a blind act of drug experimentation, whose success, moreover, the practitioner cannot at all explain. These favourable issues of a hazardous neck-or-nothing expedient, are the exceptions—the rule is failure, *i. e.*, one prize to ten thousand blanks. The remedial resource in neither case is that sanctioned by science, by common sense, or even common experience."

The story of Priessnitz, as told by Dr. Wilson, in his supposed conversations with a patient, which is the style of the book throughout, is amusing, and will help to make the subject intelligible:—

"It is a painful, if not an invidious office, to criticise one to whom we owe so much; but, in truth, many of his uneducated followers, both in this country as well as in Germany, not only commit great blunders, but often cling with greater tenacity to his errors, than they have profited by his more perfect and judicious application of the processes.

"It has been truly said that Priessnitz created the Water-Cure—for, although water had been used as a remedy for ages, and justly vaunted for its wonderful efficacy in many cases, still there existed really nothing worth calling a system for its application before his time. In contriving the different processes he has shown considerable genius, and it is surprising how comparatively little, in that way, he has left for his followers to do.

"He had many great advantages that we have not. The majority of the patients remained as long under his care as he pleased; they were far from home, and out of the way of domestic and other anxieties or vexations; but, in a great many cases, from excesses of treatment, utter indifference to diet, and his not knowing the meaning of the word 'repose,' much valuable time was thrown away.

"He died at fifty-two, from want of repose and dieting—in short, from brain and stomach intemperance.

"P.—Bless me! Pray explain yourself, I had always heard that he was the simplest liver, and the most temperate of men. I was much surprised when I saw in the papers that he had died of 'dropsy of the chest.'

"Dr.—So was I. Still I thought it possible there might have been a complication of that sort, the result of the severe injuries he had received in his youth. It was 'a weak invention of the enemy.' The truth is, he died of a third attack of apoplexy. From the two first he recovered quickly, by aid of the shallow-bath, with friction, by which means he had himself recovered so many cases apparently hopeless. But he would not take rest or warning, and so lost his life. During the third attack of apoplexy, either in consequence of being from home, or from some reason I have not been able to ascertain, the bath was not used.

"For twenty-five or thirty years he had been incessantly occupied in a very exciting and fatiguing way. During that long period, I believe, he had not had a holiday. If, like some of our wise London doctors, with but a third as much to do as himself, he had taken a month or two every year for repose, for change of air and scene, in all human probability he would have lived on. He was a strong, robust man, but I was not altogether without a presentiment of his fate. During a year that I lived with him, I had remarked certain signs and symptoms, which are passed unheeded, except by the physiological and dyspeptic observer.

I am perhaps at this moment the only person who knows or had observed the working of the causes that led to his premature decease. For many years, about 1,400 patients, of all nations, visited him annually, and the most learned, as well as the highest in rank, of his own country. At one time I heard that it was debated whether he should take the late Emperor in hand, but he at once decided in the negative, considering his case beyond the reach even of the water-cure.

"Now came the next grand error—to the want of repose of brain came the want of repose of stomach. He thought that by excluding intoxicating drinks, and a weak cup of tea or coffee from his table, and his own diet, that he had done everything. The pint or more of rich new milk, with as much fresh butter and heavy rye-bread as could be eaten, night and morning—with a heavy German dinner between—were recommended to all the patients, and with regularity taken by Priessnitz himself.

"P.—I now know, that was too heavy—too nitrogenized a diet for a man with such worrying and incessant brain occupation—or for any chronic disease.

"Dr.—I dare say he consumed nearer sixty than sixteen ounces daily of highly nutritious matters; the latter (sixteen ounces) being nearer the proper quantity for a man in moderate exercise. There were no fast days to counteract this grave error and abuse, no modification of the gormandizing—however wearied the brain, no repose—however crammed or fatigued the stomach, no curtailing the supplies. The result, with many of the patients, was the loss of half their time, often of their cure—with himself, the loss of his life.

"Although Priessnitz had a great fund of common sense, German phlegm, and natural philosophy, still so long a continuance of uninterrupted excitement, was a severe trial for the brain of an unlettered man, of rustic habits and education. At last it was evident that his goaded brain, vexed by the goaded stomach—which paid back the irritation in kind—could not endure for ever. These years of offence against the organic laws were tardily punished by a stroke of apoplexy. He was regardless of his danger, and blinded to his impending fate by mammon—by that love of wealth which increases with its possession and rapid growth. He had supped full of adulation, and could not tear himself away from the crowds arriving from all parts of the earth to seek his aid; men of all nations who bowed before him with the faith accorded to the prophets of old—they hailed him as 'the modern Hippocrates.' He was still given up with an ardent devotion to his own creation, the Water-Cure,—and dreading any diminution of his great and well-earned reputation, he would not give in; he could not be induced to seek repose, or rest from his labours.—'All men think all men mortal but themselves.'

"I have often thought, if in the midst of this gratified ambition and unwonted success, he could have been warned of the certainty of his impending fate, that his spirit, recalling the dreary and emphatic words of the preacher, would have cried aloud in mournful accents, 'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity'—'Gwagedd o wagedd gwagedd yw'r cwbl.'—Regardless of the instincts of nature, whose servant he professed to be, and of the warnings he had received, he still worked the enfeebled and weary brain; he was again reminded of his breach of law by a second stroke. He recovered again, and resumed his former course; but now the offences against the organic laws had increased until they reached a point beyond which there is no forgiveness. In this bankrupt condition, with wasted resources, nature listens to no appeal, grants no reprieve,—the penalty is dissolution; the elements now take possession, assume an uncontested sway, and share amongst them all that is mortal.

"He was a strong man, intended, by the gifts bestowed upon him by Providence, to live in health for more than a hundred years; he died a premature death at fifty-two.

"P.—Ah, I have heard you relate many similar cases of remarkable men. Here we see how first-

rate organic machinery may be broken up and ruined by straining and over use. Your word repose ought to be written in letters of gold—surely it is not too much to say, that in this transient, fitful scene, this dream of life, the willing labourer is worthy of his rest as well as his hire!

"Dr.—What you say is very true, and, putting necessity or propriety aside, it is often a wise economy of time. The prudent husbandman will sometimes put his field in fallow. As a farmer, no man knew this better than Priessnitz, but he applied not the principle to himself. In the midst of all his fame, adulation, and overflowing wealth, I have seen him look tired and careworn; and when congratulated on his important discoveries and immense success, I have heard him say, with a mournful instinct, 'Ah, it is all very well, but farming is the natural condition of man.' He had, no doubt, an inward feeling, which told him that the farmer's occupation, like the patient's water-cure life, was the most compatible with the laws of health, organic happiness, and the chances of longevity—no doubt he had a vivid perception, that the bright emerald blades of quickly growing grass,—the harvest of pearly turnips, plentifully filling the rows with their ripening rotundity,—the undulating expanse of luxuriant corn, changing from green to gold,—and the ample fields of beet-root, with its rich and ruddy hues—send more healthful and cheering rays to the material and mental eye, than emanate, with sombre and depressing influence, from the sallow and pallid skins of sickness and suffering. He felt, as all must, that digestion and circulation could not go on so smoothly when listening all day to the plaints of illness, and subject to the anxieties and incessant solicitude of its care,—as when you are walking in the fields, inhaling the untainted breath of heaven, listening to 'the rising of the lark,' or humming the old airs—'Codiad yr Eheddydd,' or 'Megan a golodd ei Gardus.'

For detailed accounts of the shallow-bath, sitz-bath, douche-bath, plunge-bath, sweating processes, wet-sheet packing, rubbing, &c., we must refer our reader to the book. We can speak of our own knowledge of many wondrous results, and we have entire belief in the truth of the cures of which the author gives copious epistolary evidence. One letter from the Marquis of Anglesey, whose fine, upright, and venerable form, so well-known about London to within a few days of his death, resulted mainly from the benefits of the water-cure, we must make room for, as it will be read, at the present time, with more than common interest:—

"Beau Desert, Oct. 8th, 1843.

"My dear doctor,—I have your instructions conveyed in your letter of the 6th, and they shall be implicitly followed, as shall be also any other alterations you may be disposed to make in my treatment, being convinced (and this in the midst of much suffering), that if anything can relieve me from my most dreadful of all disorders, your skill, and zeal, and great experience and prudence, will bring me through. I mark this latter word more particularly, because I hear of the most absurd and malicious reports being abroad of your having very nearly killed me!

"*Quelle folie*, or rather, *quelle méchanceté!* Why, in general health, I never was better than since you took me in hand, and I can declare that since the 21st of September, 1842, I have never for a single day had occasion to assist, in any way whatever, stubborn bowels, which reluctantly yielded for years and years only to the most powerful and pernicious drugs.

"It is true that to homeopathy I owe much, from having first taught me to abandon druggery; but then homeopathy had nothing to offer (me at least) in order to effect that which the free use of the pure simple water within and without, have, under your prudent and judicious management, so admirably effected. Still I am often in great pain—and no wonder;—a desperate malady that for six or eight and twenty years had been in full pos-

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session of me, and which has probably been immensely aggravated by the swallowing of a mass of the most violent and poisonous drugs—a quantity, which I do believe if noted down would not be credited. It is no wonder, I say, that even water cannot in thirteen months effect a cure. But it has kept me in excellent, and even robust general health, and if, instead of being seventy-five, I was only fifty-five, I should not be without hope of your totally subduing the enemy; but as I shall probably hardly give you time to obtain a complete victory, I must continue to bear my malady with all the patience and resignation that I can muster. If I do outlive it (which, however, I own I do not expect), I shall owe it entirely to your system. So persevere, my good doctor, as you have hitherto done, and believe me you will find a confiding patient; and may you and the admirable system you have introduced into this country with so much talent, perseverance, and success, go on and prosper through good report and bad report.

"You will be glad to hear that Lady Adelaide is in high health, and a steady advocate of the water-cure, and I hear most favourable reports of Lord Lichfield. Lady Anglesey is tolerably well. We all send our best wishes to Mrs. Wilson, and I remain, my dear doctor, yours truly,

"ANGLESEY."

We have given more prominence to this book than is usual with medical subjects, in order to rescue it from the limbo of quackery, into which its marvels and crotchets might lead one, on a cursory perusal, to consign it. Dr. Wilson is, to say the least, an original; and it is not too much to assert, that the brain of the good water-doctor has yielded in a measure to the excess of his enthusiasm. He thinks, for example, that human manifestations of genius and talent of all sorts are the result of divine inspiration. "Tell me this," says his imaginary patient: "do you believe that Shakespeare, Milton, Cuvier, Braussais, Davy, and such like men were inspired?" "Assuredly divinely inspired!" replies the doctor, boldly. We have every faith in Dr. Wilson's genius and talent; there is sound philosophy in his medical treatment, and there is a kindly under-current of feeling and good meaning in his book—but we have no belief in his celestial inspiration.

*History of the American Revolution.* By George Bancroft. Vol. III. Bentley.

MR. BANCROFT'S history increases in interest as it approaches the period of the Declaration of Independence. The present volume brings the narrative down to May, 1774. The closing chapter, entitled 'The Crisis,' contains an account of the feeling with which the proceedings of the citizens of Boston were regarded throughout the colonies, and of the effect of the rebellion on the King and the government in the mother country. From this time the history of the American Revolution becomes comparatively simple; and we congratulate Mr. Bancroft on having completed the difficult and laborious studies of which, in this and the preceding volume, we have the fruits. The whole of the antecedents and causes of the revolution have received from him the fullest examination, and are stated with a terseness and clearness surprising when we consider the mass of varied materials which it was necessary to use. Besides the printed works of reference, of which the author has himself an unusually large collection, and the books bearing on the subject, especially in the libraries of the British Museum, Harvard College, and the Boston Athenæum, the latter being very rich in pamphlets, Mr. Bancroft has conducted industrious researches among

the manuscript archives of various countries. In England, whatever facts the State Paper Office or the Records of the Treasury could reveal have been at his disposal. The archives of many private families, whose ancestors took leading part in the public affairs of that time, have been also open to him. Among these were consulted some of Chatham's private letters, hitherto unpublished, especially two volumes of familiar notes that passed between Chatham and Hollis, full of allusions to America. The Marquis of Lansdowne gave access to all the papers of his father, the Earl of Shelburne, by which the relations of him and of his party with America are amply illustrated. From Lady Charlotte Lindsay was obtained the use of several hundred notes, or abstracts of notes, from George III. to her father, Lord North. Other English sources of new information are referred to in the preface. In France, the public archives were open to Mr. Bancroft's examination, through the friendly offices of successive ministers, Guizot, Lamartine, Drouin de l'Huys, and De Tocqueville. Researches were also undertaken for the author in the archives at the Hague, and in the Spanish public records, by which the completeness of the research on the political and international aspects of the revolution are secured. Of the materials derived from more private sources, especially the papers contributed by the families of some of the founders of the American Republic, the account given by Mr. Bancroft, at the commencement of this volume, confirms the confidence placed in his diligence and trustworthiness as a historian. Nor can we omit once more to bear testimony to the general tone of moderation and fairness by which the work is distinguished. Mr. Bancroft may justly appeal to his readers, in England as well as in America, whether he has "written with candour, neither exaggerating vices of character nor reviving national animosities, but rendering a just tribute to virtue wherever found."

The second volume closed with an account of the temporary lull in political feeling caused by the repeal of the obnoxious Stamp Act. The curtain rises on a new state of the relations between the old country and the colonies. At home, the repeal of the Stamp Act was followed by a reaction, and the feeling prevailed that too much had been conceded. In America, the power of the British legislature became more and more the subject of murmuring inquiry. The state of events in May, 1766, is thus described by Mr. Bancroft:—

"The satisfaction of America was not suffered to continue long. The King, regarding the repeal of the Stamp Act as a 'fatal compliance,' which had for ever 'wounded the majesty' of England, and 'planted thorns' under his own pillow, preferred the hazard of losing the colonies to tempering the British claim of absolute authority. Their denial of that claim and their union were ascribed by his friends to the hesitation of his Ministers, whose measures, they insisted, had prevailed by 'artifices' against the real opinion of Parliament; and 'the coming hour' was foretold, 'when the British Augustus would grieve for the obscuring of the glories of his reign by the loss, not of a province, but of an empire more extensive than that of Rome; not of three legions, but of whole nations.'

"No party in England could prevent an instantaneous reaction. Pitt had erected no stronger bulwark for America than the shadowy partition which divides internal taxation from imposts regulating commerce; and Rockingham had leapt over this slight defence with scorn, declaring the power of Parliament to extend of right to all cases whatsoever. But they who give absolute power, give

the abuse of absolute power;—they who draw the bolts from the doors and windows, let in the robber. When the opinions of Bedford and Grenville became sanctioned as just principles of constitutional law, no question respecting their policy remained open but that of its expediency; and country gentlemen, if they had a right to raise a revenue from America, were sure that it was expedient to ease themselves of one-fourth of their land-tax by exercising the right. The Administration were evidently without vitality; 'they are dead and only lying in state,' was the common remark. Conway avowed himself eager to resign; and Grafton not only threw up his office, but, before the House of Lords, addressing the prime minister, who regarded the ascendancy of the old whig aristocracy as almost a part of the British constitution, called on him to join in a willingness to be content with an inferior station, for the sake of accomplishing a junction of the ablest statesmen of the country.

"On the resignation of Grafton, Conway, with his accustomed indecision, remained in office, but escaped from the care of America to the Northern Department. There appeared a general backwardness to embark with Rockingham. Lord North had hardly accepted a lucrative post, before he changed his mind and excused himself. Lord Howe would not serve unless under Pitt. Lord Hardwicke also refused the place left vacant by Grafton; so did his brother, Charles Yorke; and so did Egmont; till at last it fell to the husband of Conway's step-daughter, the liberal, self-confident Duke of Richmond; who added grace and courtesy of manners to firm affections, but was swayed by a violent and undiscerning ambition, that far outran his ability. He, too, shunned the conduct of American affairs, and they were made over to a separate department of state, which Dartmouth was to accept, and which Charles Townshend avowed his hope of obtaining from a new administration. Once, to delay his fall, Rockingham suggested a coalition with the Duke of Bedford. In saloons, female politicians, at their game of loo, divined the ruin of the Ministry, and were zealous for governing the colonies by the hand of power.

"In America half suppressed murmurs mingled with the general transport. Arbitrary taxation by Parliament began to be compared with restrictions on industry and trade, and the latter were found to be 'the more slavish thing of the two,' and 'the more inconsistent with civil liberty.' The protesting lords had affirmed, that if the provinces might refuse obedience to one statute, they might to all, that there was no abiding place between unconditional universal submission and independence. Alarmed that such an alternative should be forced upon them, the colonists, still professing loyalty to a common sovereign, drew nearer and nearer to a total denial of the power of the British legislature. 'I will freely spend nineteen shillings in the pound,' said Franklin, 'to defend my right of giving or refusing the other shilling; and, after all, if I cannot defend that right, I can retire cheerfully with my little family into the boundless woods of America, which are sure to afford freedom and subsistence to any man who can bait a hook or pull a trigger.' 'The Americans,' said the press of Virginia, 'are hasty in expressing their gratitude, if the repeal of the Stamp Act is not at least a tacit compact that Great Britain will never again tax us;' and it advised 'the different assemblies, without mentioning the proceedings of Parliament, to enter upon their journals as strong declarations of their own rights as words could express.'"

Charles Townshend at this time began to take the lead in the House of Commons in American affairs. In December, 1766, Chatham, broken in health and unequal to the difficulties of his public position, left town, and retired to Bath:—

"Townshend saw his opportunity, and no longer concealed his intention. Knowing the king's dislike of Shelburne, he took advantage of his own



greater age, his authority as the ablest orator in the House of Commons, his long acquaintance with American affairs, and the fact that they turned chiefly on questions of finance, to assume their direction. His ambition deceived him into the hope of succeeding where Grenville had failed; and in concert with Paxton from Boston, he was devising a scheme for a board of Customs in America, and duties to be collected in its ports. He would thus obtain an American fund for a civil list, and centralise the power of government, where Grenville looked only for revenue. He expected his dismissal if Chatham regained health; and he also saw the clearest prospect of advancement by setting his colleagues at defiance. He therefore prepared to solve the questions of Asia and America in his own way; and trod the ground which he had chosen with fearless audacity. On the twenty-sixth day of January, the House of Commons, in committee of supply, considered the estimates for the land forces and garrisons in the Plantations. Grenville seized the opportunity to declaim on the repeal of the Stamp Act. He enforced the necessity of relieving Great Britain from a burden which the colonies ought to bear, and which with contingencies exceeded 400,000*l.*; reminding the country gentlemen that this sum was nearly equal to one shilling in the pound of the land tax. He spoke elaborately; and against Chatham was even more rancorous than usual.

"Administration," replied Townshend, 'has applied its attention to give relief to Great Britain from bearing the whole expense of securing, defending, and protecting America and the West India Islands; I shall bring into the House some propositions that I hope may tend, in time, to ease the people of England upon this head, and yet not be heavy in any manner upon the people in the colonies. I know the mode by which a revenue may be drawn from America without offence.' As he spoke the House shook with applause; 'hear him,' 'hear him,' now swelling loudest from his own side, now from the benches of the Opposition. 'I am still,' he continued, 'a firm advocate for the Stamp Act, for its principle and for the duty itself, only the heats which prevailed made it an improper time to press it. I laugh at the absurd distinction between internal and external taxes. I know no such distinction. It is a distinction without a difference; it is perfect nonsense; if we have a right to impose the one, we have a right to impose the other; the distinction is ridiculous in the opinion of every body, except the Americans.' Looking up where the Colony Agents usually sat, he added with emotion, 'I speak this aloud, that all you who are in the galleries may hear me; and after this, I do not expect to have my statue erected in America.' Then laying his hand on the table in front of him, he declared to the House, 'England is undone, if this taxation of America is given up.'

"Grenville at once demanded of him to pledge himself to his declaration; he did so most willingly; and his promise received a tumultuous welcome.

"Lord George Sackville pressed for a revenue that should be adequate; and Townshend engaged himself to the House to find a revenue, if not adequate, yet nearly sufficient to meet the military expenses when properly reduced. The loud burst of rapture dismayed Conway, who sat in silent astonishment at the unauthorised but premeditated rashness of his presumptuous colleague."

The description of this scene is partly derived from manuscript notes of those who were present, especially an account of the debate sent by W. S. Johnson to Governor Pitkin, author of a 'History of the United States,' the version in which work differs, however, from the manuscript as seen by Mr. Baneroff. Of Charles Townshend's character a lively sketch is soon after given:—

"The eclipse of Chatham left Charles Townshend the lord of the ascendant. He was a man of wonderful endowments, dashed with follies and indiscretion. Impatient of waiting, his ruling passion was present success. He was for ever

carried away by the immediate object of his desires, now hurried into expenses beyond his means, now clutching at the phantoms of the stock market or speculations in America. In social circles he was so fond of taking the lead, that to make sport for his companions, he had no friendship which he would not wound, no love which he would not caricature. In the House of Commons his brilliant oratory took its inspiration from the prevailing excitement; and careless of consistency, heedless whom he deserted or whom he joined, he followed the floating indications of the loudest cheers. Applause was the temptation which he had no power to resist. Gay, volatile, and fickle, he lived for the hour and shone for the hour, without the thought of founding an enduring name. Finding Chatham not likely to re-appear, his lively imagination was for ever on the stretch, devising schemes to realise his ambitious views; and he turned to pay the greatest court wherever political appearances were most inviting.

"In the Cabinet meeting held on the 12th of March, at the house of Grafton, Townshend assumed to dictate to the Ministry its colonial policy. Till that should be settled, he neither could nor would move the particular sum necessary for the Extraordinaries in America. 'If,' said he, 'I cannot fulfil my promise to the House, I shall be obliged to make it appear that it is not my fault, and is against my opinion.'"

The conduct of the British Parliament under the guidance of Townshend increased the ferment in the colonies. The necessity for union among the different States began to be more apparent:—

"The Act suspending the legislative functions of New York increased the discontent. The danger of the example was understood; and while patriots of Boston encouraged one another to justify themselves in the eye of the present and of coming generations, they added, 'Our strength consists in union. Let us, above all, be of one heart and one mind. Call on our sister Colonies to join with us. Should our righteous opposition to slavery be named rebellion, yet pursue duty with firmness, and leave the event to Heaven.' An intimate correspondence grew up between New York and Boston. They would nullify Townshend's Revenue Act by consuming nothing on which he had laid a duty; and avenge themselves on England by importing no more British goods.

"At the beginning of this excitement, Charles Townshend was seized with fever, and after a short illness, during which he met danger with the unconcerned levity that had marked his conduct of the most serious affairs, he died at the age of forty-one, famed alike for incomparable talents and extreme instability. Where were now his gibes. Where his flashes of merriment that set the table in a roar; his brilliant eloquence which made him the wonder of Parliament? If his indiscretion forbade esteem, his good humour dissipated hate. He had been courted by all parties, but never possessed the confidence of any. He followed no guide, and he had no plan of his own. No one wished him as an adversary; no one trusted him as an associate. He sometimes spoke with boldness; but at heart he was as timid as he was versatile. He had clear conceptions, depth of understanding, great knowledge of every branch of administration, and indefatigable assiduity in business. During the last session of Parliament, his career had been splendid and successful. He had just obtained the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland for his brother, and a peerage for his wife, to descend to his children; and with power, fortune, affection, and honours clustering around him, he fell in the bloom of manhood, the most celebrated statesman who has left nothing but errors to account for his fame."

After Townshend's death, Lord North appears as the evil genius of American politics:

"At that time Lord North was thirty-five years old, having seen the light in the same year with Washington. While the great Virginian employed himself as a careful planter, or fulfilled his trust as

a colonial legislator, or, in his hour of leisure, leaning against the primeval oaks on the lawn at Mount Vernon, in full view of the thickly forested hill which now bears the Capitol, mused on the destinies of his country, and resolved to preserve its liberty, Lord North entered the cabinet, in which he was to remain for fifteen of the most eventful years in the history of Britain. He was a Minister after the King's own heart; not brilliant, but of varied and extensive knowledge; good humoured and able; opposed to republicanism, to reform, and to every popular measure. He had voted for the Stamp Act, and against its repeal; and had been foremost in the pursuit of Wilkes. Though choleric, he was of an easy temperament; a friend to peace, yet not fearing war; of great personal courage, which however partook something of apathy; rarely violent; never enterprising; of such moderation in his ambition, his wishes and his demands, that he seemed even disinterested. His judgment was clear and his perceptions quick; but his will was feeble; a weakness which only endeared him the more to his royal master, making his presence soothing, not by arts of flattery, but by the qualities of his nature. He took a leading part in the conduct of affairs, just as the people of America were discussing the character of the new Revenue Act, which the King had not suggested; which no living member of the cabinet would own; which Grafton, the prime Minister, described as 'absurd; but which was left as the fatal bequest of Charles Townshend to his successors and his country.'

Of the British Parliament at this period Mr. Baneroff gives a melancholy but true description:—

"The administration of public affairs had degenerated into a system of patronage, which had money for its object; and was supported by the King from the love of authority. The Government of England had more and more ceased to represent the noble spirit of England. The Twelfth Parliament, which had taxed America and was now near its dissolution, has never been rivalled in its bold profligacy. Its predecessors had been corrupt. The men of Bolingbroke's time took bribes more openly than those of Walpole; those of Walpole than those of the Pelhams; and those of the Pelhams than those since the accession of George III.; so that direct gifts of money were grown less frequent as public opinion increased in power. But there never was a Parliament so shameless in its corruption as this Twelfth Parliament which virtually severed America from England. It had its votes ready for anybody that was Minister, and for any measure that the Minister of the day might propose. It gave an almost unanimous support to Pitt, when, for the last time in seventy years, the foreign politics of England were on the side of liberty. It had a majority for Newcastle after he had ejected Pitt; for Bute when he dismissed Newcastle; for Grenville so long as he was the friend of Bute; for Grenville when he became Bute's most implacable foe; and for the slender capacity of the inexperienced Rockingham. The shadow of Chatham, after his desertion of the House, could sway its decisions. When Charles Townshend, rebelling in the cabinet, seemed likely to become Minister, it listened to him. When Townshend died, North easily restored subordination.

"Nor was it less impudent as to measures. It promoted the alliance with the King of Prussia and deserted him; it protected the issue of general warrants, and utterly condemned them; it passed the Stamp Act, and it repealed the Stamp Act; it began to treat America with tenderness, then veered about, imposed new taxes, changed essentially American constitutions, and showed a readiness to suspend and abolish the freedom of the American legislative. It was corrupt, and it knew itself to be corrupt, and made a jest of its own corruption. While it lasted, it was ready to bestow its favours on any Minister or party; and when it was gone, and had no more chances at prostitution, men wrote its epitaph as of the most

scandalously abandoned body that England had ever known."

From resistance to illegal and unjust oppression by the Home Government the American leaders began to pass to claims of independence. Samuel Adams, at Boston, was one of the first openly to speak of a republic:

"We will not submit to any tax," he spoke out, "nor become slaves. We will take up arms and spend our last drop of blood, before the King and Parliament shall impose on us, or settle Crown officers independent of the colonial legislature to drag us." He openly denied the superiority of the existing forms of government. It was not reverence for kings, he would say, that brought the ancestors of New England to America. They fled from kings and bishops, and looked up to the King of kings. "We are free, therefore," he concluded, "and want no king." "The times were never better in Rome than when they had no king, and were a free state." As he reflected on the extent of the colonies in America, he saw the vast empire that was forming, and was conscious it must fashion its own institutions, and reform those of England."

Of the town of Boston, which had the honour of taking the lead in the resistance to England, a graphic account is given:—

"The King set himself, and his ministry, and Parliament, and all Great Britain, to subdue to his will one stubborn little town on the sterile coast of the Massachusetts Bay. The odds against it were fearful; but it showed a life inextinguishable, and had been chosen to keep guard over the liberties of mankind."

"The Old World had not its parallel. It counted about sixteen thousand inhabitants of European origin, all of whom learned to read and write. Good public schools were the foundation of its political system; and Benjamin Franklin, one of their grateful pupils, in his youth apprenticed to the art which makes knowledge the common property of mankind, had gone forth from them to stand before the nations as the representative of the modern plebeian class."

"As its schools were for all its children, so the great body of its male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age, when assembled in a hall which Faneuil, of Huguenot ancestry, had built for them, was the source of all municipal authority. In the meeting of the town, its taxes were voted, its affairs discussed and settled; its agents and public servants annually elected by ballot; and abstract political principles freely debated. A small property qualification was attached to the right of suffrage, but did not exclude enough to change the character of the institution. There had never existed a considerable municipality, approaching so nearly to a pure democracy; and, for so populous a place, it was undoubtedly the most orderly and best governed in the world."

"Its ecclesiastical polity was in like manner republican. The great mass were congregationalists; each church was an assembly formed by voluntary agreement; self-constituted, self-supported, and independent. They were clear that no person or church had power over another church. There was not a Roman Catholic altar in the place; the usages of 'papists' were looked upon as worn-out superstitions, fit only for the ignorant. But the people were not merely the fiercest enemies of 'popery and slavery'; they were Protestants even against Protestantism; and though the English Church was tolerated, Boston kept up its exasperation against prelacy. Its ministers were still its prophets and its guides; its pulpit, in which now that Mayhew was no more, Cooper was admired above all others for eloquence and patriotism, by weekly appeals inflamed alike the fervour of piety and of liberty. In the 'Boston Gazette,' it enjoyed a free press, which gave currency to its conclusions on the natural right of man to self-government."

"Its citizens were inquisitive; seeking to know the causes of things, and to search for the reason

of existing institutions in the laws of nature. Yet they controlled their speculative turn by practical judgment; exhibiting the seeming contradiction of susceptibility to enthusiasm, and calculating shrewdness. They were fond of gain, and adventurous, penetrating, and keen in their pursuit of it; yet their avidity was tempered by a well-considered and continuing liberality. Nearly every man was struggling to make his own way in the world and his own fortune; and yet individually and as a body they were public-spirited."

The latter part of the volume is occupied chiefly with the narrative of the events at Boston connected with the new revenue act. The uselessness and impolicy of the course pursued by the British Government in regard to the tea-duties are then stated:—

"It may reasonably be asked what England was gaining by the controversy with America. The commissioners of the stamp-office were just then settling their accounts for their expenses in America; which were found to have exceeded twelve thousand pounds, while they had received for revenue, almost entirely from Canada and the West India Islands, only about fifteen hundred. The result of the tax on tea had been more disastrous. Even in Boston, under the very eyes of the commissioners of the customs, seven-eighths of the teas consumed were Dutch teas; and in the southern governments the proportion was much greater; so that the whole remittance of the last year for duties on tea and wines and other articles taxed indirectly, amounted to no more than eighty-five or eighty pounds; while ships and soldiers for the support of the collecting officers had cost some hundred thousands, and the East India Company had lost the sale of goods to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars annually."

We add only one other extract, from the description of the memorable scene when Franklin was browbeaten and insulted by Wedderburne and the Lords of the Privy Council. There are few Englishmen now-a-days who will not read Mr. Bancroft's indignant comments with the same feelings as the keenest American republican. On the 27th January, 1773, the news arrived in London of the people of Boston having thrown the tea overboard, and the public rage against the rebels was at its height:—

"In this state of public feeling, Franklin on the 29th, assisted by Dunning and John Lee, came before the Privy Council, to advocate the removal of Hutchinson and Oliver, in whose behalf appeared Israel Mauduit, the old adviser of the stamp tax; and Wedderburne the solicitor-general. It was a day of great expectation. Thirty-five lords of the council were present; a larger number than had ever attended a hearing; and the room was filled with a crowded audience, among whom were Priestly and Edmund Burke."

"The question, as presented by Dunning, was already decided in favour of the petitioners: it was the universal opinion that Hutchinson ought to be superseded. Wedderburne changed the issue, as if Franklin were on trial; and in a speech, which was a continued tissue of falsehood and ribaldry, turned his invectives against the petitioners and their messenger. Of all men, Franklin was the most important in any attempt at conciliation. He was the agent of the two great colonies of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and also of New Jersey and Georgia; was the friend of Edmund Burke, who was agent for New York. All the troubles in British colonial policy had grown out of the neglect of his advice, and there was no one who could have mediated like him between the metropolis and the Americans. He was now thrice venerable, from genius, fame in the world of science, and age, being already nearly three-score years and ten. This man, Wedderburne, turning from the real question, employed all the cunning powers of distortion and misrepresentation to abuse.

With an absurdity of application which the lords of the Privy Council were too much prejudiced to observe, he drew a parallel between Boston and Capri, Hutchinson and Sejanus, the humble petition of the Massachusetts assembly, and a verbose and grand epistle of the Emperor Tiberius. Franklin, whose character was most benign, and who, from obvious motives of mercy had assumed the sole responsibility respecting the letters, he described as a person of the most deliberate malevolence, realising in life what poetic fiction only had penned for the breast of a bloody African. The speech of Hutchinson challenging a discussion of the supremacy of Parliament, had been not only condemned by public opinion in England, but disapproved by the secretary of state; Wedderburne pronounced it 'a masterly one,' which had 'stunned the faction.' Franklin, for twenty years had exerted his wonderful powers as the great conciliator, had never once employed the American press to alarm the American people, but had sought to prevent the parliamentary taxation of America, by private and successful remonstrance during the time of the Pelhams; by seasonable remonstrance with Grenville against the Stamp Act; by honest and true answers to the inquiries of the House of Commons; by the best of advice to Shelburne. When sycophants sought by flattery to mislead the Minister for America, he had given correct information and safe counsel to the ministry of Grafton, and repeated it emphatically, and in writing to the ministry of North; but Wedderburne stigmatised this wise and hearty lover of both countries as 'a true incendiary.' The letters which had been written by public men in public offices on public affairs to one who formed an integral part of the body, that had been declared to possess absolute power over America, and which had been written for the purpose of producing a tyrannical exercise of that absolute power, he called private. Hutchinson had solicited the place held by Franklin, from which Franklin was to be dismissed; this fact was suppressed, and the wanton falsehood substituted, that Franklin had desired the governor's office, and had basely planned 'his rival's overthrow.' Franklin had inclosed the letters officially to the speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, without a single injunction of secrecy with regard to the sender; Wedderburne maintained that they were sent anonymously and secretly; and by an argument founded on a misstatement, but which he put forward as irrefragable, he pretended to convict Franklin of having obtained the letters by fraudulent and corrupt means, or of having stolen them from the person who stole them."

"The Lords of Council, as he spoke, cheered him on by their laughter; and the cry of 'Hear him, hear him!' burst repeatedly from a body, which professed to be sitting in judgment as the highest court of appeal for the colonies, and yet encouraged the advocate of one of the parties to insult a public envoy, present only as the person delivering the petition of a great and loyal colony. Meantime the grey-haired Franklin, whom Kant, the noblest philosopher of that age, had called the modern Prometheus, stood conspicuously erect, confronting his vilifier and the Privy Council, compelled to listen while calumny, in the service of lawless force, aimed a death-blow at his honour, and his virtues called on God and man to see how unjustly he suffered."

"The reply of Dunning, who was very ill and was fatigued by standing so long, could scarcely be heard; and that of Lee produced no impression. There was but one place in England where fit reparation could be made; and there was but one man who had the eloquence and the courage and the weight of character to effect the atonement. For the present, Franklin must rely on the approval of the monitor within his own breast. 'I have never been so sensible of the power of a good conscience,' said he to Priestly; 'for if I had not considered the thing for which I have been so much insulted, as one of the best actions of my life, and what I should certainly do again in the same circumstances, I could not have supported it.' But it was not to him, it was to the people of Massa-

achusetts, and to New England, and to all America, that the insult was offered through their agent.

"Franklin and Wedderburne parted; the one to spread the celestial fire of freedom among men; to make his name a cherished household word in every nation of Europe; and in the beautiful language of Washington, 'to be venerated for benevolence, to be admired for talents, to be esteemed for patriotism, to be beloved for philanthropy;' the other childless, though twice wedded, unbeloved, wrangling with the patron who had impeached his veracity, busy only in 'getting every thing he could' in the way of titles and riches, as the wages of corruption. Franklin, when he died, had nations for his mourners, and the great and the good throughout the world as his eulogists; when Wedderburne died, there was no man to mourn; no senate spoke his praise; no poet embalmed his memory; and his king, hearing that he was certainly dead, said only, 'then he has not left a greater knave behind him in my dominions.' The report of the Lords, which had been prepared beforehand, was immediately signed; and 'they went away,' says Fox, 'almost ready to throw up their hats for joy, as if, by the vehement and eloquent Philippic against the hoary-headed Franklin, they had obtained a triumph.'

Mr. Bancroft concludes his third volume with a sketch of the general political state of Europe at the outbreak of the American war. "As the fleets and armies of England went forth to consolidate arbitrary power, the sound of war everywhere else on the earth died away. Kings sat still in awe, and nations turned to watch the issue."

#### *Travels on the Shores of the Baltic. Extended to Moscow.* By S. S. Hill. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

ABOUT three months since an interesting work appeared from the pen of this author, descriptive of a tour in Asiatic Russia, entitled "Travels in Siberia;" and without regarding the political events which have become magnified into such general importance, Mr. Hill commenced his journal at Moscow. The countries of the Baltic and the Russian capital, visited by him on his way thither, having attracted much curious interest lately, the traveller has now been induced to publish the earlier portion of his narrative, and it forms a volume of valuable and exceedingly pleasant reading. As an example, we may first quote Mr. Hill's description of Helsingfors, behind whose forts the Russian fleet wisely, if not bravely, keeps out of the reach of French and British guns:—

"The town of Helsingfors is built upon a peninsula, or promontory, and more immediately defended by the two forts of Braberg and Ulricabourg, placed on the main land within the port, which is said to be capable of admitting sixty or seventy line-of-battle ships, all riding at anchor under the cover of these forts. The proper strength of the place, however, lies in the magnitude of its outer defensive works, which are of the most formidable description, and go under the general term of the fortresses of Sveaborg. They occupy no less than seven islands, several of which are united by bridges. Casemates appear to be formed in them for no less than 6000 or 7000 small arms; and the united fortresses are said to mount 800 cannon, and to possess a garrison of 12,000 men. Some of these formidable works are formed by cutting and fashioning the solid rock; and there are magazines, arsenals, and barracks, both upon one of these islands and upon the mainland. There are even docks upon the same tongue of land upon which the town stands, that have been partly cut out of the solid rock.

"On the morning after landing, we set out at an early hour to make a little survey of the town. This new seat of the provincial government of Fin-

land, presents a remarkable instance of energy and progress. Thirty years ago it was a mere fishing village; but on account of the advantages of its position, it was chosen for the seat of the government of the province; and, already, it possesses all the public buildings and institutions which usually characterise and embellish the capital of a great province. Its population amounts to about 12,000 souls.

"We walked first upon a grass promenade with avenues of trees, all enclosed within green painted railings. At the termination of this public place, stands the theatre. Near this, we entered the principal square of the town, the sides of which are formed by a grand new Cathedral, the Senate-house, the University, and some private houses. The Cathedral is constructed in the form of the Greek cross, with a large dome in the centre, and four cupolas surmounting the terminations of the four arms of the cross; and it is painted, upon the exterior, with yellow walls and a light green roof, quite in harmony with the principal buildings, both private and public, of the town.

"The Senate-house is a fine building, in harmony also with the edifices around. Its library contains about 80,000 volumes, all of which were brought from the old capital.

"In the University we found a Museum, in which are specimens of zoology and of minerals, and other objects for the study of natural history, especially of the northern regions.

"Above the town stands an Observatory furnished with the instruments which formerly belonged to that of Abo.

"Upon a broad esplanade between the quay and the first houses of the town, stands an obelisk designed to commemorate the visit of the Emperor Alexander, at the time of the erection of Helsingfors into a metropolitan city."

Cronstadt, too, it would appear, is much too strongly granite-bound to crumble before the enemy's shot and shells:—

"During the time I spent in St. Petersburg, I made several excursions to places in its vicinity. The first of these was to the island of Cronstadt, which I had not the opportunity of inspecting at the time of entering the river. I embarked at the English quay, by a small steamer that passes between the port and the city, at an early hour in the day; and, by the aid of the current, which runs perpetually down, we arrived at our destination in less than two hours, and landed at a long pier which jets out at the north-east corner of the town.

"I was fortunate in having brought to Russia a letter of introduction to Mr. Booker, our much respected consul there at the time, but since deceased, greatly lamented by the British residents both of the port and of the capital, and by all to whom he was known. My letter was from Mr. Draper, a well-known merchant of London, and son-in-law to Mr. Booker, and had been already forwarded, and replied to by a polite invitation to visit the island.

"On my arrival at Cronstadt, I found Mr. Booker full of business among a number of clerks; but he obligingly put me under the charge of a young gentleman who was in his office, for a guide, to view all that was remarkable in the place.

"Bending our steps towards the water-side, after passing the custom-house, the arsenal, and a college of cadets, we reached the merchants' harbour, which is one of three connected basins that form the port; the other two of which are called the middle harbour, and the man-of-war harbour. Here we engaged a boat, in which we rowed through the shipping to the quay and bastions, which front the sea. Upon mounting this bulwark of the town and the port, we came upon a broad rampart constructed of wood, upon a base of solid granite, forming as necessary a defence against the assault of the restless waves, as the guns with which it is mounted form against any attack from an enemy's fleet.

"There is nothing connected with the island of Cronstadt, that is not before the eye of the observer from one part or other of these ramparts. The

island itself occupies nearly a middle position between the southern and northern shores of the bay of the Néva; or is about six miles from the shores of Cavelia on the northern side, and four from those of Ingria on the southern. It is about seven miles in length, but does not average more than a mile in breadth. It lies nearly parallel to the coasts on either side; and the town, with its fortresses and basins, is situated at its south-eastern extremity. It was originally no more than a loose bed of sand and morass, strewn with masses of granite rock, such as are found in most low countries where there is much floating ice, which has doubtless, at some period or other, been the means by which they have been transported from coasts where the granite cliffs are exposed to frosts, that from time to time sever the masses from the solid rock.

"The conversion of this barren waste into a flourishing seaport town with a fine harbour, was, of course, a work begun by Peter the Great; for what is there that is worthy of being preserved in this empire, that had not its origin with Peter, whose successors indeed have completed almost without exception all that this extraordinary man commenced, while they have at the same time continued the policy that introduced Russia into the family of European nations?

"Notwithstanding the breadth of either arm of the bay, that on the north side of the island is too full of rocks and shoals, and the channel too narrow, intricate, and shallow, to admit vessels of any considerable burden.

"We saw, however, several sloops, possibly fishing vessels, taking this course, while we stood upon the bastions. Upon the south side appear the same shoals and rocks; but the channel, which here sweeps by the south-east point of the island, though intricate and narrow, is deep enough to admit the largest ships as far as the basin which forms the port.

"Peter the Great erected fortifications both upon the island of Cronstadt, and upon other sites commanding the entrance to the bay by the south channel, from which have arisen a series of defensive works, which, aided by the natural position of the island, renders Cronstadt, if not, as it has even been supposed by some, impregnable, at least one of the most formidable fortresses of modern times. Being encompassed by banks and shoals, and to be approached only by narrow channels, its position has afforded sites for many strong forts, of which no less than six have been erected upon shoals, sand banks, and rocks lying even with, or below the surface of the water, and within the cross fire from which every vessel of any considerable burden must pass.

"From the mole upon which we are now standing, all the fortresses which defend the approaches to the Néva are under our view. At this point Fort Menzikoff rises above the barrier against the sea, with four tiers and forty-four guns, which can rake the channel by which every vessel must approach. Immediately opposite this, on the south side of the channel, rises the great fort of Cronslott, formed of granite and timber, from a small island at the extremity of the shoals stretching out from the shore on this side, and mounting 56 guns in casemates, and 32 in *barbette* (uncovered).

"The next fort, west of the bay, is that of Peter the First, which is seen rising out of the water in a similar manner to that of Cronslott, and is built wholly of granite, and mounts 28 guns in casemates, and 50 in *barbette*. Beyond this, in the same manner, rises Fort Alexander, also of granite and casemated, with four tiers, and 116 guns; and yet further west, is Fort Constantine, of 25 guns in a single tier. The sixth fort is that of Risbank, built of granite and timber, and rising upon the south side of the channel, and, though yet unfinished, intended to mount 60 guns in two tiers.

"On the west side, the town is defended by ramparts and a deep ditch, and on the north by ramparts and bastions, and twelve batteries, and at the north-east point where the pier projects, by 16 guns in casemates. On the east, where there is but three feet of water within guns' range, there are ramparts, but no batteries.



"The island itself is defended by a fort called Fort Peter, and by two batteries, all upon the south side, in the rear of the forts which guard the channel, and by Fort Alexander upon the north side, and by redoubts and lines near its extremity.

"After spending some time upon the bastions, we re-embarked, and rowed about among the merchant shipping. The basin was not crowded, but it was said to have about 600 vessels moored within its granite barrier, and it might, probably, without inconvenience, hold double the number we saw there. There were ships bearing the flags of all the maritime nations, the English being predominant. Among the Danish vessels there were a frigate and a steamer of war, both taking in grain like ordinary merchant ships.

"From the part of the harbour occupied by the merchant ships, we rowed to another part of the same basin, which is called the middle harbour. This is appropriated to the men of war that are fitting out. It unites with the merchants' harbour, and has a dock attached to it, which the ships enter by a canal. Beyond this lies the proper haven for ships fitted for sea, which is called the '*Orlogshamn*.' This is capacious enough to contain between thirty-five and forty line-of-battle ships. It is protected by a mole and bastions, independent of those of the common harbour."

Let us now accompany Mr. Hill in a pleasant walk through St. Petersburg:—

"After crossing the great place we entered the chief street, which is called the Nevski Perspective, and is that in which there is the greatest movement and commerce, and that which presents the most remarkable of such characteristic scenes of this metropolis as are calculated to attract the first attention and interest of the stranger.

"It was a little before the busy hour of noon that we turned into this grand promenade, and great commercial thoroughfare of St. Petersburg. An idea of the effect produced on a stranger upon entering this street for the first time, might only be conveyed in description by designating it, a double line of lofty palaces, with a wide and well-paved space between them, and freed from the sameness incident to too great regularity by some variety in the style of the buildings, and by evidences at every step, that it is the centre of commerce, and the seat of the more active and wealthy of the industrious inhabitants of the capital.

"The first thing that strikes the stranger, after his eye has dwelt for some time upon the prospect before him, is the display of paintings suspended from the walls of the houses, or covering almost every shutter, from the ground floor, sometimes, even to the highest *appartement* of the buildings; and, at the same time, the paucity of writing, to indicate the trades and professions of the citizens. These paintings are, perhaps, the first of the traits of the character and customs of the middle ages surviving in Western Europe, which the traveller will observe in Russia, and of which the barber's pole seems the last relic in this way left among ourselves. Thus, here, as well as in other parts of the town, the trades and avocations of the tenants of the different *appartements* of the buildings, are significantly indicated by these signs. Instead of disfiguring the fronts of the houses by large bow-windows for the exhibition of the tradesmen's wares, as in our great thoroughfares, almost every article for sale, even upon the ground floor, is represented in these indicative paintings. If, for instance, we would purchase groceries, it is not necessary that we should be so learned as to read the Russian equivalent for our term, to guide us; we have only to look out for a sign, and we shall not search long before we find a picture with tea-chests and sugar-hogsheds, very likely accompanied by amusing drawings representing the production of their contents, from the negro grinding the cane, and the Chinese rolling the tea-leaves, till they severally become articles of commerce in retail; and even up to the shopman vending them from behind the counter within. If we wish to buy shoes, we have but to look about, till we see the painting of some aproned artisan, probably a story or two high,

busily at work with the awl, while another is represented in the act of trying on. If we want a cup of coffee or tea, we soon find a shutter crowded with the representation of coffee-pots, tea-pots, and cups and saucers, and have only to enter, to be served with some of the best in the world, of tea especially. If we desire to refresh ourselves with a glass of wine, a dozen painted bottles meet our eye in a moment; and we see waiters pouring out the generous beverage, and bibbers holding up the sparkling glass to search for the insect's wing which certain *bons vivants* among us are so delighted to discover. A London alderman, indeed, could not walk far up the Nevski Perspective, without discovering as many indications of good substitutes for turtle, if not of the shelled amphibious animal itself, as might reconcile him to any reasonable term of banishment from the table of the Lord Mayor. Horses, carriages, equipages of every kind figure here; in short, everything for sale or hire, from a pin to a column of marble, or from a go-cart to an equipage fit for an emperor; and, for all which, indeed, I felt quite as grateful, during my stay in the Russian capital, as every simple peasant must be, that, from his cloddy occupation, finds his way to the metropolis of his country. More than once, indeed, when unattended by a cicerone, I had to draw the tradesman from behind his counter to point out the article I was in want of, from among the many that were upon his sign: and it may be said, to the credit of the Russian artists, that much more rarely than might be expected, is a painting mistaken by the passenger for the representation of any other thing than that for which it is intended; at least, only one instance came within my experience. Upon this occasion, I was in company with a friend, and when we had pointed out to the shopman what we thought represented a pair of gloves, he presented us with a pair of breeches. But the mistake was easily corrected; for, such is the discernment natural to all who profit by their intelligence, that we had only to thrust our hands instead of our legs into the breeches, and we were understood in a moment."

Mr. Hill's account of a visit to the Mining Academy suggests a hint well worth the attention of our own school of mines at the Museum of Economic Geology. It appears that even miniature mines are constructed beneath the building of the academy in order to illustrate the practical mode of working them:—

"The Mining Academy of St. Petersburg is an institution of great interest; and it were perhaps well if it were made the model of some institutions that might be with advantage established in Great Britain. Youths intended to be employed in the civil service of the mines belonging to the government in the different parts of the empire, receive an especially adapted practical education for the purpose, either here or in some one of several branch establishments of the institution which have been formed in other parts of the country. Thus, in place of the study of the theory alone of those branches of science of which their future pursuits render it necessary they should acquire a competent knowledge, they have but to descend to the caves beneath the building of this academy, to be transported into the midst of the type of the practical operation of the works they are designed to superintend. There, in a series of model mines, furnished with everything required in the interior of the several descriptions of mines in Russia and Siberia, they have the means of perfecting their knowledge, both of the theory and practice of the art of mining in all its branches.

"The Museum attached to this institution contains a thousand objects of the highest interest, and many articles of great intrinsic value. There is here a block of malachite, weighing above three thousand pounds, and valued at 18,000*l.* sterling, and many pieces of native gold, one of which was marked 88*lb.* Russian, which would be about 80*lb.* English. There is also a piece of platina marked 24*lb.* Russian, or about 22*lb.* English, and also ten diamonds, of 90 carats each. There are models,

likewise, of portions of the Ural mountains, and of lakes and mines, and of all the mechanical instruments and chemical apparatus used in the process of mining. Some of the models of mines in glass cases are highly curious, and are filled with miners of the different classes, following every one his special occupation, in excavating, carrying, or wheeling the ore."

The author's style is intelligent and agreeable, and his book is at the present moment one of much interest.

*Voltaire and his Times.* By L. F. Bungener. Constable and Co.

*Julian; or, the Close of an Era.* By L. F. Bungener. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

[Second Notice.]

AMONG the incidental sketches of distinguished men occurring in this work, we cite that of Massillon, of whom the author's estimate is not so great as his traditional fame suggests; but the tenor of his writings is here truly characterised:—

"But the author who contributed most to bring down declamations upon princes—durst we venture to say it?—was Massillon.

"Is it true that Voltaire looked on him as the model of prose writers? Is it true that the '*Petit Carême*' was to be seen continually, side by side with the '*Athalie*' of Racine, on Voltaire's table?

"Voltaire said so; D'Alembert has repeated it; Europe has believed it. Shall we believe it? It would not perhaps be difficult to show that Massillon's good qualities were little of a nature to obtain for him Voltaire's admiration, and that his faults, on the other hand, could not have escaped the eye of such a judge.

"Even although this admiration were manifestly sincere, still there would be occasion for inquiring into the causes of it. Why did Voltaire, why did the infidel school, cry up Massillon?

"Let us open that '*Petit Carême*' which Voltaire had, or which he had not, on his table, and you will not be long in understanding why he pretended to prize it so much.

"A book may be a bad book in two different ways; bad in itself—which is certainly not the case in this instance—bad as lending itself to bad consequences; and who will deny that the '*Petit Carême*' lent itself superabundantly to these?

"Two things had at once procured for these discourses a popularity which sermons, as sermons, never could look for.

"First of all, they have little or none of the pith of Christianity. They are sermons that are as little sermons as possible. We have an exhibition of pure and gentle morality; still it is morality, and it is not faith.

"In the second place, we have philosophy in abundance; good and wise philosophy, it is true, but feeble withal, and too susceptible of being easily turned to account of the ideas, the interests, and the passions of the epoch.

"It had been laid hold of accordingly. The '*Petit Carême*' had been made the gospel of that new religion which was not yet the Deism of a later period, but which was still less the Christianity of the preceding century. While waiting till they ceased to be Christians at all, people abandoned themselves to the pleasure of being so at little expense. The preachers had yielded to the torrent. The perfection of Christian eloquence was made to lie in composing sermons with nothing Christian in them but the text. And Massillon himself, in his Clermont retreat, spent the last twenty years of his life in polishing, according to the taste of the day, the finest specimens of his no longer Christian eloquence.

"In weakening the foundations of the altar he had not spared those of the throne; those—for we are far from restricting the observation to the monarchical form—those, we say, of authority in general. The '*Petit Carême*' teems with things which might not seem dangerous in times of profound peace and settled obedience, but which were

capable of coming in aid afterwards of all revolutions.

"Thus, while advantage was taken of Fénelon to attack government in its vices, Massillon was taken advantage of for the purpose of undermining it in its principles. While the virtues of the one were transformed into arguments against Christianity, the morality of the other, too independent of faith, came in aid of the pretentious apostles of virtue without religion. With the name of Fénelon, in a word, the official representatives of Christianity were attacked; with that of Massillon, it was deprived of its Divine character, and it ceased to be more than a mere morality."

In the story of 'Julian; or, the Close of an Era,' the author comes to events which are more universally familiar, and which have supplied themes to multitudes of writers. But by no one, if we except our Carlyle, have the wild scenes of the early days of the French Revolution been represented with such graphic effect. Almost every page is full of intense dramatic interest, and on some phases of revolutionary feeling greater light is thrown than will be derived from more formal political histories of the period. Thus the literary journalism of the time is introduced:—

"But it was not the 'Friend of the People,' still so much despised, which the friends of Mirabeau were reading in the saloon where we left them."

"The choice was great; Mirabeau, as a journalist, received all the periodicals, or nearly so. Besides those we have named, there were the 'Journal des Debats et des Décrets,' 'Le Courrier National,' 'l'Observateur,' by Feydel; 'le Journal Universel,' by Audouin; 'Sappeur dans le bataillon de Carmes,' for thus he signed himself; 'Les Annales Patriotiques,' by Mercier and Carra; and lastly, 'la Chronique de Paris,' the most serious and best written, published under the patronage of Condorcet, Rabaut, Ducois, Millin, and Noël, the future author of many books, of which not a word was his own. Rightly to define the complexion of each of these papers, would not be an easy task. The shades varied from day to day; the tendencies themselves changed with prodigious celerity, which shows the rapidity of events, and the inexperience of the writers. No one evidently knew, as yet, whither he was going. The best-intentioned journalists were little else than blind leaders of the blind. We can only except the author of the 'Mercure Politique,' Mallet-Dupau, the only one whose reasonings were justified by events."

"I have kept you waiting, gentlemen," said Mirabeau. "I beg a thousand pardons. Good evening, Monsieur de Chamfort; good evening, Clavière; good evening, Rabaut. I hope you are well, Brissot. Good evening, Dupont, good evening, Doctor—"

"The doctor was Cabanis."

"Good evening, Palissot. Good evening to all of you. What is the matter with you, Monsieur de Condorcet?"

"The despicable creatures!"

"A stroke of the fist upon a newspaper explained the cause of his anger."

"This journal was one of the three which openly attacked the Revolution and its men. One of these was 'le Journal Général de la Cour et de la Ville,' vulgarly, 'le petit Gautier;' another, 'la Gazette de Paris;' and the third, which we have already named, was 'les Actes des Apôtres.' It was this which had excited the wrath of M. le Marquis de Condorcet."

"The fact was that M. de Condorcet, notwithstanding his character of philosopher, had a somewhat excitable temperament. He had just then published his 'Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind,' and which contained a good many ideas which furnished no bad theme for laughter; and the author frequently had the mortification of hearing his friends join in the laugh with his enemies."

"Mirabeau glanced at the journal, and began to laugh. Two or three others looked at it, and then

laughed also. Others joined in, because their master did so, particularly M. de Chamfort, the courtier in chief."

"We heard, at Ermenonville, the dreams of Condorcet. He had put them into his book, mingling, strangely together, the possible and the impossible, politics and medicine, morality and chemistry. In the new career which it was opening to the human race, he recognised no boundary which could not be overpassed; the very laws of nature fell before the advance of man."

"A satirical letter to the National Assembly, inserted in 'les Actes des Apôtres,' alluded to these follies, and hence the fury of Condorcet. Mirabeau pretended that he was unable to read it, because of his bad eyes. Chamfort hastened to offer his services. The company stood around, while he read the following letter:—

"Gentlemen.—It will be in vain that you have changed the manners of France and of the universe, if you leave the work incomplete; it is your wisdom as well as your glory to crown this work by a decree which shall render the physical world, conformable to the moral world, which you are creating."

"In fact, it is grievous that the charming equality just established among men, should still be troubled by these ancient inequalities of the seasons, of temperature, and of climate."

"This then is the decree which I have the honour to propose to you."

"Article I. That from the 14th July next, the days shall be equal to the nights throughout the world."

"Article II. That the moon shall rise all the year round, at sunset, and shall shine, always full, until sunrise."

"Article III. That a moderate temperature, always equal, shall prevail on the earth."

"Article IV. The lightning and the hail shall be abolished, and the rain shall only fall under the form of dew, and so as not to cause any damage."

"Article V. The present decree shall be sent to the corporations of the four quarters of the globe; and Monsieur Blanchard shall be instructed to make a balloon extraordinary, that he may go, accompanied by two members of the Assembly, to publish the said decree in the ethereal regions; to the end that no one may be able to plead ignorance."

"Article VI. The executive power shall provide for the accomplishment of the said decree, and shall enjoin upon the corporations that they shall prepare the proces-verbals of contravention, which shall be sent to the Assembly, to be there passed by decree."

"These, gentlemen, it appears to me, ought to be the chief articles. You will no doubt find some other things to be added, and—"

"I want to read the end," said Mirabeau. "Give it to me!"

"And M. le Marquis de Condorcet would give you, if it be necessary, some valuable suggestions."

"It is false!" cried Condorcet.

"What is false, that you would have suggestions to give?"

"It is not true that the letter says so."

"Bah! But really my eyes get so bad—it seemed to me to read so, but I have perhaps read it wrongly."

"What does it say?" cried several.

"Well, I think I can make out that the letter speaks also of applying to Dupont de Nemours. What say you to it, Dupont?"

"Monsieur le Comte is disposed to laugh."

"And pray is not Monsieur Dupont so disposed?"

"I have laughed enough for to-day."

"Have you?"

"And I will make you laugh, if you choose."

"Most willingly. Monsieur de Condorcet, leave the letter alone, and come and laugh with us."

"You recollect," said Dupont, "that I am engaged upon a large work on hides. You recollect that, do you not?"

"No!"

"However—"

"Never mind, go on."

"Well, I have been curious enough to compare the regulations made on this subject since the reign of Henry IV. To say that I have found out every variation in the views of the administration in this respect, is, in truth, what I cannot do. I have got some of my notes here, and I wish—"

"Let us have the laughable part, if you please."

"Here it is."

"Where?"

"What, parbleu! do you not find this continual variation, a laughable matter, this entire absence of principle on that which forms the foundation of—"

"The foundation of our shoes. Let us go to supper."

"While France was on fire, Dupont de Nemours, though a member, and twice President of the National Assembly, remained faithful to his love for statistics, and the petty questions elaborated in his 'Citizens' Journal.' He wished men to think them not only important, but interesting and amusing."

"They sat down to table. Beside those named by the master of the house, there were Garat, Volney, Lamourette, Sieyès, two or three others less known, and Dumont also, who repented a little of having accepted the invitation, for he found men there who were ill-suited to his taste."

Of the sketches of individual character we give a specimen in that of the Abbé Fauchet:—

"Fauchet, an old revolutionist, entered into the Revolution with the Gospel in his hand, or that which he believed to be the Gospel. We saw him before striving to be at once Catholic and Christian—a Christian and a man of the eighteenth century. A disciple of the faith of Rousseau, of Mesmer, and of Christ, a thinker and a man of action, inconsistent and logical, truly pitiful and truly pitiless; never before had matter and spirit, heaven and earth, the ideal and the actual, been so strangely mingled together. For a long time *veilleur* of the dead in a parish of the capital; this gloomy office had given him a taste for serious meditations, but upon the things of life, rather than those of death. Afterwards he became eminent in the pulpit, obtained the title of preacher to the king, and lost it by his independence. His moral sermons were on the features of the political world, his discourses on charity were violent diatribes against the durability of riches. One day, at the Abbey of Longchamp, he depicted with violent eloquence, the hard labours and privations of the poor, then at the moment when he was directing his speech against riches, he cried with flashing eyes, and his arm extended towards the Countess d'Artois, who was present in the auditory, 'Pardon me, madam, I am stirring up the mire of the human heart.' As if the human heart was not the heart of all men, high or low, rich or poor! As if this mire was not at the bottom of all hearts!"

"But the war of words was not the only combat in which he took pleasure. Despatched to the walls of the besieged Bastille, he had inhaled, with a delight which he did not conceal, the sharp perfume of battles, and his priest's gown seemed to him more holy since he had found on his return, that it had been pierced by a bullet. Had not the Redeemer said, 'I am come not to bring peace upon the earth, but a sword?' In truth, he had said also, 'If a man smite thee on the right cheek turn to him the other also.' But these two texts, according to Fauchet, belonged to two different phases of moral development. When a doctrine is begun, he said, it is necessary that its preachers should have the courage and humility of martyrs, when it is built up, that they should have the courage and energy of combatants. So he settled in his own mind the convenience of his passions, the divine contradictions of the law of truth, thus he made a God and a Christ after his own devising. In a sermon preached a few weeks after the 14th

of July, 'Jesus Christ,' said he, 'is only the divinity in fellow-citizenship with the human race.' A sad step towards that other famous sentence, where Jesus Christ was represented as nothing more than 'the first of sans-culottes!'

"On the 5th of August, he pronounced at Notre Dame the funeral oration of the combatants who were killed at the siege of the Bastille. The effect was so thrilling that he was brought back in triumph to the Hôtel-de-Ville. A herald bore before him a civic crown.

"This was not the least strange among the spectacles presented by the past month, that their apotheosis should be awarded before the altar, to those who had died fighting against the throne. The cathedral was not the only witness. In all the churches of Paris, and in many of the provincial churches also, there was joined to the ancient chant of the 'Requiem,' a funeral oration full of the dazzling excitements of the day. The Revolution, the child of Voltaire, everywhere besought the blessing of those whom Voltaire had disgraced, and finding them everywhere so zealous in blessing it, it brought itself to believe in a reconciliation between Catholicism and liberty. But this delusion was not to last long. Fauchet had only obtained his triumphs at Notre Dame by first abjuring Catholicism, for he did not speak of it; and next, by abjuring the Gospel; for what was it but abjuring the Gospel, when he made it only a war-cry, and accommodated it to all the exigencies of the moment? Moreover, it cannot be doubted that the rancour against the priests, which, a short time after, showed itself so implacable, was partly occasioned at least among the people, by the disappointment which followed their delusion. When Catholicism appears to accord with modern ideas, it is always a mistake or a falsehood. It must, sooner or later, explain itself, and the explanation, at that time, was terrible."

The spirit in which M. Bungenier unveils the annals of the Revolution may be gathered from the following reflections, occurring in the course of the story when the tragedy is thickening:—

"They sowed the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind.

"They sowed the wind, who fed France upon their high sounding speeches, supposing that they could make a people with their words.

"They sowed the wind, who trembled before those speeches, and preserved the hatefulness of power, without preserving its wholesome reality.

"They sowed the wind, who assailed superstition; for they knew not how to assail it, but by unsettling every kind of faith and morality.

"They sowed the wind, who defended religion; for they defended its abuses more than its principles, the work of man more than the work of God.

"They sowed the wind, those prodigal ministers who wasted millions upon millions on an insatiable court.

"They sowed the wind, those philosophic statesmen, who promised more than either they, or their friends, or any government whatsoever, was able to perform.

"Those courtiers who thought themselves wise because they declaimed against the court, who believed themselves citizens because they ridiculed their master—they sowed the wind.

"Those parliaments which set themselves up as defenders of the people, and because they strove against the King, imagined that they could be something without a King—they sowed the wind.

"That King, who allowed all the elements of anarchy to ferment and strengthen, and knew neither what he could accomplish, nor what he could not accomplish—he sowed the wind.

"And she, too, that unhappy Queen, who so inconsiderately gave herself over to feed every kind of calumny and suspicion, she also sowed the wind.

"All, in short,—king, people, courtiers, sages, apostles of liberty or apostles of tyranny, treacherous or honest, men of genius or men of no genius,—all in this giddy age sowed the wind—all were

doomed by an inflexible providence to reap the whirlwind.

"History, stern and inflexible, condemns us here to travel on the weary road of blood and misery, on which historians, either false or foolish, have dared to scatter flowers. In reading their incredible records, the children of the victims have asked themselves in amazement whether that sad drama which had terrified their early years were nothing but a dream. Those detestable names, which they had never heard pronounced without horror, were then, it seems, the names of great men; and the executioners, enthroned upon the bodies of their victims, were also victims themselves, the apostles of political regeneration, and martyrs for the sake of their country!

"To the disgrace of reason, let us add that the friends of these butchers have not been the only persons to adopt these strange opinions. It is the fashion to dive into the lake of blood, to seek therein for any pearls which may have fallen there—to search for the good qualities which man has perchance manifested amidst the frenzies of a tiger, and then to admire them—nay, sometimes even to pity.

"But they must not look to us for either the one or the other. We will speak undisguisedly of the crimes and of the cruelties in their naked wickedness. We will banish the fatalism which excuses, and the weakness which forgives; for in history, to forgive is weakness, if it be not treason. The historian is a judge; a judge is only a man who administers the law, and has not the right to pardon. This right belongs only to the sovereign; and the sovereign in history is God. They who require that impartiality should consist in losing sight of principles—that the historian should be only an idle echo—let them close this book. We do not write for them."

One more extract we give, describing the end of the Reign of Terror, and the rescue of the prisoners from the guillotine:—

"I held her hands in mine. The man wished to take them again. 'My brother,' said she, 'if you have strength to do it—' Her look finished the sentence, and I understood it. I seized the rope. The man, astonished, permitted me to do it. Yes, I had the strength to bind the hands of my sister! She felt my tears flow upon the horrid knot; and when the executioner, afterwards, came to tie my own, she called up a smile to strengthen my heart. 'My brother,' said she, 'I cannot render you the same service in return.'

"We mount the fatal car. But the popular agitation which I had already remarked, I now found more visible and stronger. Beyond the circle of red bonnets which surrounded us with their clamours, I perceived nothing but looks expressive either of sorrow or indignation; and further off, in several groups, something was evidently planning.

"I now forced myself again to repel every hope of deliverance. I wished, above all, to prevent Marie from remarking these favourable indications, which could have no effect but to shake her courage. Alas! I perceived presently that she was occupied in the same thoughts, as anxious for me as I was for her. We bowed the head, and were silent. The increasing sound of music indicated to us that we were approaching the fatal scaffold. We recognised the 'Marseillaise.'

"At last, we came to the spot, and were drawn slowly towards the scaffold. On the right was the band of music; on the left, a platform which Lebon had caused to be constructed that he might witness the executions. Upon it stood a man, in whom we soon recognised Cambel.

"But one saw plainly that he was far from tasting in peace that horrible satisfaction which his hatred had anticipated. The agitation had spread to a part, at least, of the sanguinary crowd which surrounded the scaffold; and the sight of Marie moved every heart that was not inaccessible to pity. Cambel comprehended at once the mistake which he had made in investing her with a costume, so fitted to favour the impression. But it was too

late. The sound of the music grew weaker; the instruments, in spite of a look from Cambel, died away one after another; and voices came from the extremities of the place, increasing, daring, and dreadful.

"But Cambel rushed upon the scaffold; his minions formed a line at its foot; 'Silence!' he cried, and silence was restored. The executioner came to fetch Marie, who had descended with me from the fatal car. I threw myself before her, and in spite of my manacled hands, I pushed him back. I cried to the crowd, 'Save her!' The crowd shuddered, but remained motionless. The man of terror fascinated them from the height of that scaffold—it was his throne.

"He recovered his audacity. Marie came upon the platform; and instead of hastening the fatal stroke, he wished to appear not to hurry, nor to have any fear. The programme was to be followed. He commanded Marie to kneel down. She looked at him indignantly, but he repeated, 'Kneel down!'—and laying his hand on her shoulder, he forced her to bend before him. Murmurs were heard in the crowd. He repeats his terrible 'Silence!' and once more they hold their peace. 'It is fitting,' he exclaims, 'that the enemies of the people should die while hearing of the triumphs of the country.' And he began to read the bulletin of one of the last combats of the revolutionary army in Germany. It was Lebon who had invented that additional torture for his victims.

"But I saw indignation reappearing upon the faces of the people. The crowd began to sway to and fro in its agitation. Then, with a voice which drowned that of Cambel, I repeated, 'Save her!' This time, it was obeyed; they rush to the scaffold. Cambel stops short, pale with rage; but he raises Marie, and drags her under the blade. The executioner, more humane, hesitates; the crowd, overturning the men with the red bonnets, climb up the scaffold on all sides. But Cambel has slipped the cord, and the fatal knife has fallen.

"When I returned to myself, I perceived that my hands were free. They surrounded and bore me up. I heard them say that Cambel had been precipitated from the top of the scaffold, and his head crushed against the stones. It was said also that the intelligence was now certain that Robespierre had fallen, and that the Reign of Terror was at an end."

By this series of historical works M. Bungenier has done good service to the cause of sound Protestantism and constitutional liberty on the Continent. During the transition state of alternate struggle between anarchy and despotism, the political weight of such writers may be imperceptible, but the labour of presenting the lessons and warning of past history in a popularly attractive form and style will not be without useful influence.

*Oakfield; or, Fellowship in the East.* By W. D. Arnold, Bengal Native Infantry.

Second Edition. Longman and Co.

WHEN this novel first appeared it attracted considerable notice, and was subjected to severe criticism, from the circumstantial and not very favourable pictures it presented of Anglo-Indian life and society. The book was described as an attack upon the service to which the author, though unknown, obviously belonged; and such an attack, it was said, ought not to be anonymous. The author, regarding this as more than a criticism, and wishing to remove the ground of accusation, has in this second edition given his name, and dates his new preface from Fox How, Ambleside. To a son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, we presume, we are indebted for this tale, 'Oakfield,' which gives most faithful sketches of some phases of life in the East. Some of the former criticisms on the work,



we think, were well founded, the writer betraying feelings of disappointment with the country, and showing proofs of limited experience of Indian society; but it is equally true that he described faithfully scenes which he had witnessed, and that his motive was the laudable one of benefiting the service to which he belonged, by exposing evils by which it was too often disgraced. Lieutenant Arnold refers to his alleged attack upon the service in the following manly and honourable way:—

"This attack, then, if such it be, is, at any rate, no longer anonymous; but I deny that it is an attack at all, at least upon the Bengal army. I deny that the Cades and Staffords represent that army, as confidently as I affirm that they form therein a distinct, a disgraceful, though, I trust, a diminishing class. It is a libel upon the profession to say that a man who tries to expose its black sheep is, therefore, the accuser of the whole service. I repeat what I said before,—that I have not consciously alluded to any particular individual, or any particular regiment; but I know that every officer in the Bengal army who reads *Oakfield* will feel that he recognises the class of character there delineated; and I believe also that a great many will feel, that to say or write, or do anything which may help to display such characters in their true colours, is to be not the calumniator, but the sincere friend, of the army. Nor can it be considered presumption for any man to lend a hand to such a task. It is no very presumptuous flight into the region of high morality to express contempt for those gross and flagrant forms of stupid vice which have been utterly expelled from the society of English gentlemen at home, but which still linger, though I believe rapidly on the decline, in corresponding circles in India.

"I have been told, however, that this class is the exception, not the rule. I know it: my business lay with the exception. It surely is superfluous to say that the class alluded to is absolutely distinct from that high and honourable body of Indian officers who have so justly won for the Indian army its great reputation. These will understand me when I say, that whatever accusation may be contained in *Oakfield*, is directed not against our service, but against that wretched class of men who are its disgrace, and our common enemies; who regard our noble profession not as furnishing a pledge and security for the honour of its members, but rather as affording a justification and excuse for license; who denounce uprightness as folly, gentlemanly principle as cant, and common decency as methodism.

"Believing that such men exist in our ranks, and that with regard to them I have said nothing more than every honest man in the army will approve, I have no wish to conceal my name, conscious as I am that I could return to India tomorrow and look my friends and brother officers in the face, and feel that I had in no way injured, but rather done them service."

Some of the statements in the novel are not quite consistent with this formal account of its Cades and Staffords, as representing only a small minority of black sheep in the service. Thus, we find repeatedly, in the course of the work, broad assertions like these:—

"Alas for those who year by year come from home to India without even the experience of school or college life to assist them, are thrown into society, to the evil and low-principled tone of which no school or college furnishes a parallel; and, borne down, not only by the weight of superior age, but of military seniority, force back all ebullitions of tender feeling, learn to be ashamed of affection, ashamed of industry, ashamed of common honesty in money matters, ashamed even of professional duty, ashamed of all that is softening, strengthening, humanizing, till all that is noble in them shrinks and withers before the overbearing, coarse, animal, wordly existence which they obey;—which

they obey till it enslaves them; and the boy of seventeen who suppressed love's workings, becomes the man of five-and-twenty who has no such workings to suppress: alas for the many, the chords of whose finer nature grow dumb from long silence, who never meet a friendly hand to strike them into life again!"

Young Edward Oakfield's first impressions of a regimental mess are given in a letter to his friend Stanton:—

"My dear Stanton,—I begin to think I have made a mistake. There—the murder's out, and get your laugh over as soon as you can. Don't think that I'm going back again just yet; I have registered a vow to give the country a fair trial,—three years at least; though I confess I dread the prospect, unless most stations are very unlike Hajepoor, and most regiments very different from the 81st. Where is the energy by which British India has been conquered? Not in the army—at least in the officers. These are really, in nine cases out of ten, so far as I have seen, mere animals, with no single idea on any subject in the world beyond their carcasses. We have all been accustomed to hear the officers of the Queen's army spoken of as models of gentlemanliness at any rate; and the good world has almost confessedly excused their notorious immorality, as a professional failing, to be regretted indeed, but still quite atoned for by their intense polish; which things I had transferred to the Company's army; and was really quite astounded to find that even this quality was wanting. I do not mean only that the higher elements of the gentlemanly character are wanting. Courtesy to inferiors (Heaven save the mark in this country! fancy talking to an officer of courtesy to a native!) honesty in money transactions, and so on; but there is not even a refinement of outward manners; so far from being above, they seem infinitely below par in this respect. I had always thought of a mess as the abode of luxurious refinement, even it might be to effeminacy. I find it a bad tavern, without the comfort of even such an establishment. I had not expected to hear literary conversation at a mess table, but still less such appalling ribaldry as I did hear in the fortnight during which I belonged to the mess."

Lieut. Arnold endorses the statements in the letter, of which the foregoing is the commencement, so far as to say that, "however harsh the judgment pronounced, perhaps too hastily, it is hardly more so than that passed by most thinking men in the first shock which they encounter from Anglo-Indian society." The representation is not much more favourable as given in the reply to his young friend Stanton, after ten years' experience of India:

"My dear Oakfield,—I was not the least surprised when I received your philippic; I had expected it. I grant that the first feeling of a thoughtful, nay, of a gentlemanly man, thrown into Indian, bachelor, military society, is likely to be disgust,—but this cannot last. It is neither possible, nor at all desirable to be living all one's days in a state of abhorrence from what is passing round us; we must round our corners off somehow to fit into the state of things which we find, and which all our angularity will not alter. Now don't fly off and say that is low-principled, and an unworthy accommodation with evil; *experto crede*, or if you won't trust at least hear. \* \* \* When I came out here, I might have had society enough if I had liked it, and that far more attractive than what you describe at Hajepoor. The Dum Dum mess is pretty much what you say you expected to find every mess; and the artillery, especially the mounted branch, is, I honestly think, the best arm in the service for officers. But I did not seek society, still less did it seek me; neither, however, did I avoid it. My principal interests were certainly altogether independent of it, but I did not feel called upon to wage war with it. I was, as I am, immensely fond of riding, but had not the least predilection for the turf; and though a sportsman by taste and home training, I did not fall in

with the gambling, drinking, buying and selling lot, who called themselves by that name. In fact, I lived very much alone, because I had been used to do so, on very civil terms with all the society of the place; but seeing little of it, and to tell you the truth, thinking very little whether it was good or bad. All this time you must recollect I was a mere boy. As I grew older, I certainly wished to find at least one or two personal friends, but *dis aliter visum*: one grows up with or stumbles upon a friend, does not find him out by searching. Till I came out this time, and made your acquaintance, I had not a friend in the country. Of course I did not like India, nobody does. People who ship their sons off to India every day, little think to what a blighted life they are sending them. I have always a profound pity for a griff; I am sure most of them are miserable; that the quantity of silent sorrow which they gulp down in that first year is very pitiable. It makes them men, but what kind of men we will not say. God help the present generation of them!—not that I was actually wretched, but only not at all happy: with all my sensations in that respect humbled. So it is with almost all; it is the curse of this country, brought on very considerably by climate, partly also by other causes. The hot dull vacancy of Indian life is grievous to all. Men try to evade it in many ways,—some by the excitement of work, and these are perhaps best off; and yet you would call them active or useful, or perhaps brilliant rather than happy. Sometimes they are good men, but, with very few exceptions, too feverishly-minded to be happy. Others, by the excitement of drink,—poor feeble ones! deserving not of less contempt, but of more pity than they get,—these quickly hurry through their half-hours of ecstasy and weeks of awful despondency, to *delirium tremens* and the burying-ground. But far the greatest number seek relief in the petty dissipations of society; these are the men who drink, but are not drunkards,—bet and play cards and billiards, but do not gamble ruinously; and eat and drink and sleep and gossip and shilly shally through their day; trying, with all the singleness of purpose they possess, to steer a dexterous course between the burden of exertion on the one hand, and the vacuum of literally doing nothing on the other. This is the great bulk of Indian society,—more or less vicious at different times and places (you appear to have found an unfavourable specimen), but always shallow, empty, contemptible."

Turning to more agreeable portions of the book, we give the brief sketch of the glorious victory of Goojerat, which brought the second Sikh war to a close. Of the disastrous fight at Chillianwalla, and other scenes of the previous campaign, more detailed descriptions are given. After narrating the advance of Lord Gough's army from Mooltan, during the month of February, the morning of the 21st is described:—

"The morning of the 21st was a glorious one, different indeed from the lowering sky which heralded in Chillianwalla. Oakfield understood, as he rode along with his regiment and watched the bright sunshine resting on the fields, richly green, and noisy with birds, while as far as the eye could reach, wended along amid this peaceful beauty masses of sparkling steel, variegated with flags, the darker bodies of cavalry, the still gloomier columns of artillery with their ominous rumble, in what consisted the delightful excitement of that pomp and circumstance of glorious war, which on former occasions he had looked for, but certainly failed to find.

"Almost all felt confident as to the result of the day, and no precautions of steadiness and patience were omitted on this occasion to justify the whole-some feeling. No sooner did the enemy open his guns upon the advancing army than the line was halted. The Infantry lay down; the Horse Artillery and field-batteries were ordered to the front, and, together with the eighteen monster siege guns brought up from Mooltan, and dragged by elephants, whose huge bodies gave a strange tinge

of antiquity and orientalism to the modern and business-like appearance of the magnificently equipped British army, opened a cannonade, which the veteran Commander justly described, with the concurrent testimony of all who were present, as the most magnificent and most terrible in its effects he had ever witnessed. The Sikhs answered it with their usual courage, rapidity, and precision. They were the same race of men, animated by despair, who, at Ferozeshah, at Sobraon, at Chillianwalla, had been cut down at their guns; nor were they unworthy of their previous heroism now. But this cannonade was 'beyond the rules.' As they afterwards said themselves, 'it rained fire.' A diminution in their fire was perceptible; instantly the Horse Artillery moved forward, and took up a new and a nearer point of attack. On and on they moved with a cruel cogeny, and still the storm of shot waxed more and more furious. The enemy, by a last effort, clung to the most defensible parts of their position; but the Infantry brigades now coming up to take their share in the conflict, drove them out of these at the point of the bayonet. The huge line wavers, breaks, retires, flies; and the Sikh army is in fact dissolved, the Punjab as good as conquered. The whirlwind charge of the Scinde Horse upon the left, the vigourous pursuit of the Regular and Irregular Cavalry complete the discomfiture. The great pursuer, Sir Walter Gilbert, is dispatched with a powerful force in pursuit: Turpin's ride to York is outdone by the march to Peshawur. Such a defeat, followed up by such a pursuit, was more than the broken spirit of the Sikh army could rally against; and the Sikh chiefs, together with an immense number of their followers and guns, were surrendered unconditionally beyond the banks of the Jhelum.

There is not much of a story in Oakfield, though the author introduces well-marked characters, and sustains interest in their character and career. The comments and reflections introduced throughout the work give evidence of a well-trained and thoughtful mind, and are of a kind to awaken useful meditations and right feelings in the reader. But the peculiar feature of the book is its delineation of Anglo-Indian camp and cantonment life. There may be a little exaggeration, but there is probably too much truth, in the pictures as sketched by Lieut. Arnold. It is only by a better tone of opinion in the society described that the evils referred to can be checked or removed; and wherever this book finds its way it must have a moral influence in the right direction.

*Types of Mankind; or, Ethnological Researches based upon Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Crania of Races.* Illustrated by Selections from the Inedited Papers of the late Samuel George Morton, M.D. By J. C. Nott, M.D., and Professor H. S. Patterson, M.D. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo, and Co. London: Trübner and Co.

WE must content ourselves with introducing to the notice of ethnological students this voluminous repository of facts and miscellany of speculations on the types of mankind. The late Dr. Morton, President of the Natural History Society of Philadelphia, was a strenuous opponent of the theory of the unity of the type of the human race, and believed in the original creation of separate types for the leading classes into which mankind are divided by ethnologists. Dr. Nott, in supporting Dr. Morton's views, affirms that "the Jew, the Tanton, Slavonian, the Mongol, the Australian, the Coast Negro, the Hottentot, &c., are distinct species and distinct types," not merely varieties of the human race. In the

following passage the principles of the inquiry as to the unity or diversity of the original species of animals are stated, as understood by the naturalists of this Philadelphian school:—

"Another question of much interest to our present investigation is—Have all the individuals of each species of animals, plants, &c., descended from a single pair? Where it not for the supposed scientific authority of Genesis to this effect, the idea of community of origin would hardly have occurred to any reflecting mind, because it involves insuperable difficulties; and science can perceive no reason why the Creator should have adopted any such plan. Is it reasonable to suppose that the Almighty would have created one seed of grass, one acorn, one pair of locusts, of bees, of wild pigeons, of herrings, of buffaloes, as the only starting-point of these almost ubiquitous species?

"The instincts and habits of animals differ widely. Some are solitary, except at certain seasons; some go in pairs; others in herds or shoals. The idea of a pair of bees, locusts, herrings, buffaloes, is as contrary to the nature and habits of these creatures, as it is repugnant to the nature of oaks, pines, birches, &c., to grow singly, and to form forests in their isolation. In some species males—in others, females predominate; and in many it would be easy to show, that, if the present order of things were reversed, the species could not be preserved—locusts and bees, for example: the former appear in myriads, and by far the greater number of those produced are destroyed; and though they have existed for ages, a naturalist cannot see that they have increased, nor can he conceive how one pair could continue the species, considering the number of adverse chances. As regards bees, it is natural to have but one female for a whole hive, to whom many males are devoted, besides a large number of drones.

"Again, Agassiz gives this striking illustration:—'There are animals which are impelled by nature to feed on other animals. Was the first pair of lions to abstain from food until the gazelles and other antelopes had multiplied sufficiently to preserve their races from the persecution of these ferocious beasts?'

"So with other carnivorous animals, birds, fishes, and reptiles. We now behold all their various species scattered through land and water in harmonious proportions. Thus they may continue for ages to come.

"Hybridity has been considered a test for species; but, when we come to this theme, it shall be proven that, in many instances, what have been called varieties are really distinct species: hence, that hybridity is no test. All varieties of dogs and wolves, for example, are prolific *inter se*; yet we shall prove that many of them are specifically distinct, that is, descended from different primitive stocks at distant points of the globe. Agassiz has beautifully illustrated the fact by the natural history of lions. These animals present very marked varieties, extending over immense regions of country. They occupy nearly the whole continent of Africa, a great part of Southern Asia, as, formerly, Asia Minor and Greece. Over this vast tract of country several varieties of lions are found, differing materially in their physical characters: these varieties also are placed remotely from each other, and each one is surrounded by entirely distinct Fauna and Flora: natural facts confirming the idea of totally distinct zoological provinces. It will readily be conceded by naturalists, that all the animals found in such a province, and nowhere else, must have been therein created; and although lions may possess in common that assemblage of characters which has been construed into evidence of community of species, yet it by no means necessitates community of origin. The same question here arises as in considering the varieties of mankind, with regard to the definition of the term species. We hold that a variety which is permanent, and which resists, without change, all known external causes, must be regarded as a primitive species—else no criteria exist by which science can be governed in Natural History.

"Monkeys afford another admirable illustration,

and are doubly interesting from the fact of their near approach to the human family."

According to Dr. Nott, "it is now generally conceded that there exist no data by which we can approximate the date of man's first appearance upon earth; and, for aught we yet know, it may be thousands or millions of years beyond our reach." Except in connexion with some philological speculations suggested by the first discoveries of Egyptian antiquities, the errors of which have been corrected by more recent researches both in Assyrian and Egyptian archaeology, there is no question among scientific men in Europe about the very recent appearance of man in the geological history of the world. But apart from the topics open to controversy, the editors of Dr. Morton's papers have collected a large mass of miscellaneous matter of much interest to ethnologists. An article, by Professor Agassiz, on the relation of the types of mankind to particular faune or provinces of animal life, adds to the value of the volume. A memoir of Dr. Morton, by Dr. Henry Patterson, of Pennsylvania, and a supplemental disquisition on the biblical views of the question of races, and other papers by Mr. Gliddon, form part of the contents of the work, which is copiously illustrated with woodcuts.

#### NOTICES.

*The Iliad of Homer. With Notes.* By W. G. T. Barter. Longman and Co.

WE are sorry to have to speak unfavourably of a work which must have cost its author so long and laborious study as this new translation of 'Homer's Iliad,' *Magnis tamen excidit ansis*, is the only remark with which we can temper our judgment of the poetical merit of the version. Mr. Barter has at least succeeded in accomplishing the main object of his work, which he truly describes as "the most literal metrical English version of the Iliad hitherto published, and certainly the most literal in rhyme." Here we think is the error into which the translator has fallen. Where a literal rendering is intended, the attempt to give it in rhyme involves needless labour, and so far hinders the exact representation of the original. After the blank verse translation by Cowper no other metrical version was needed. The mere variety of versification, as presented in Mr. Barter's rhyming stanzas, is not sufficient inducement to the favourable reception of his version, when the poetry is no better on the average than appears in the following specimens:—

"But rough dismiss'd him, adding speech severe:—  
By th' ships, old man, that I not catch thee see!  
Or ling'ring now, or back returning here,  
Lest not the staff nor god's wreath profit thee.  
Her loose not I till age upon her be  
In Argos' palace our's, far from her land,  
Tending the loom, my couch partaking she,  
But go, provoke me not: so safer weed!  
He said, The sire in fear obey'd the harsh command,

"And silent pac'd of mickle sounding sea the shore.  
Much as he went the sire apart did pray.  
To King Apollo, fair tress'd Loto bore:—  
'Hear, Silver-Bow, that Chrysa guardest eye,  
And sacred Cilla, Tenedos dost sway,  
Smintheus! If ever temple lovely one  
I've roof'd to thee, or fat thighs burnt have I  
Of bulls or goats, the wish of mine then crown,  
That with thy darts the Danaï my tears atone.'

"'Twas thus he pray'd. Pliebus Apollo heard,  
And down Olympus' summits wrath at heart,  
And should ring bow and cover'd quiver skirr'd.  
Rattled the shafts on's shoulders at each start  
As wrath he pac'd. He went like night. Apart  
From ships then sat, an arrow shot, and high  
Out-chang'd the silver bow to freeze the heart.  
Mules first and swift dogs smote, and then let fly  
Fell shaft on them. Thick burnt the pyres funeral ay."

The descriptive and narrative parts of the original are generally given with close literality, as when we read that—

"Hippodamus, Hyperochus, were slain  
By Odysseus. Then Kronion, looking down  
From Ida equal light did twist them strain,  
They one another slew. Now Tydides' son

Agastrophus Paeonides upon  
The groin y-smote with spear, whose steeds not nigh  
For flight. He'd gravely cer'd, for those withdrawn  
His driver held apart, while he did ply  
On foot among the foremost till he came to die.

"Hector through ranks quick saw, and on them sped  
With shouts, and Troy's phalanxes with him go,  
Him saw against the valiant Diomed,  
And, near him there, address'd Odysseus so:—  
"On us doth raging Hector roll this woe.  
Come, stand we firm, and waiting ward the same."  
He said, and whirling, did his long spear throw,  
And smote, nor miss'd, at head there taking aim,  
The top of helm. Brass glanc'd from brass, to flesh not  
came.

"Withstood it visor'd threefold helmet strong  
Phœbus Apollo gave. Back swiftly reel,  
And far, did Hector, mingling with the throng,  
With stout hand lean against the ground, and kneel,  
While round doth sable night his eyes conceal.  
While sought his spear Tydides far among  
The warriors, fix'd i' th' ground, come-to and feel  
Himself did Hector. Back to ear he sprang,  
Avoided gloomy death, and drove amid the throng."

The first stanza of the poem is as good as any  
that we find:—

"The wrath of Peleus' son Achilles sing,  
O Goddess, wrath destructive, that did on  
Th' Achæans woes innumerable bring,  
And many mighty souls of heroes down  
To Hades hurl untimely, themselves thrown  
To dogs a prey and all the birds obscene.  
But so in sooth the will of Zeus was done,  
Since parted first in strife those chieftains twain,  
Divine Achilles, and Atreides king of men."

Mr. Barter has not failed in his "endeavours to  
secure the advantages of a literal translation, as  
far as he was able, in verse." But those who wish  
to know as nearly as possible the literal diction of the  
Homeric poems, will be better satisfied with a trans-  
lation in plain prose, while the spirit of the original  
will always be best gathered from the unmatched  
version of Pope.

*Report of Twenty-one Years' Experience of the  
Dick Bequest.* Presented to the Trustees by  
Allan Menzies, Professor of Conveyancing in the  
University of Edinburgh. Blackwood and Sons.  
This Report is an official one, the author being  
clerk to the Trustees of Dick's Fund, which was  
bequeathed for the purpose of elevating the charac-  
ter and position of the parochial schools and school-  
masters in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and  
Moray. The work contains an elaborate exposition  
of the design and operation of the parish-school  
system of Scotland. Reports on the Dick Bequest  
were presented in 1835 and 1844. This Report  
of 1854 shows great improvements in educational  
matters during the last twenty years, though the  
parochial system is scarcely capable of being every-  
where adapted to the growing wants of the country,  
especially in towns and populous districts.

*The National Debt, and How to Pay it.*  
Longman and Co.

THE author of this treatise proposes that the cap-  
ital of the debt should be discharged by an assess-  
ment upon the property of the nation, a burden  
which would not be oppressively felt by any, if  
fairly allocated upon all: while the release from the  
taxation now required for the interest of the debt  
would soon repay the original sum demanded by  
the effort, and would leave the country unburdened  
for a new course of commercial and industrial  
prosperity. This plan was strongly urged by Mr.  
Hutcheson, a conspicuous member of the House of  
Commons in the reign of George I., and has  
obtained the advocacy of Mr. Ricardo, and other  
political economists more recently. For the de-  
tails of the present proposal we must refer those  
interested in the subject to the treatise, which,  
apart from the special question under considera-  
tion, contains much statistical information on the  
wealth, resources, and financial affairs of the coun-  
try.

*A Portraiture of the Rev. William Jay of Bath,*  
By the Rev. Thomas Wallace. Hall, Virtue,  
and Co.

MR. WALLACE has in this little volume presented  
a sketch of the life of the late venerable William  
Jay of Bath, with notes of his conversations, anec-  
dotes illustrating his personal character and minis-  
terial labours, and an estimate of his writings and  
usefulness. A more formal biography has been

announced for publication by the relatives of Mr.  
Jay, but meanwhile this memorial will be accept-  
able to many readers.

#### SUMMARY.

THE third and concluding volume of *The Poetical  
Works of William Cooper*, in the annotated edition  
of the British Ports, by Robert Bell (John W.  
Parker and Son), contains part of the Task, and  
miscellaneous pieces. To this volume are appended  
some selections from Cooper's contemporaries,  
Robert Lloyd, Nathaniel Cotton, Henry Brooke,  
Darwin, and Hayley, with biographical and ex-  
planatory notes.

Of the Lectures on Education delivered at the  
Royal Institution this spring, the following have  
been published, besides the introductory lectures,  
by Faraday and Whewell, on mental education  
generally—*On the Importance of the Study of Lan-  
guage as a Branch of Education for all Classes*, by  
R. Gordon Latham, M.D. (John W. Parker and  
Son); *On the Importance of the Study of Chem-  
istry*, by Professor Daubeny, F.R.S.; and *On the  
Importance of the Study of Physics*, by Pro-  
fessor Tyndall, F.R.S.

The monthly numbers of the new periodical,  
*Excelsior*, from January to July, are published in  
a volume (Nisbet and Co.), with tables of contents  
and an index. Of the objects of this publication  
we spoke with commendation on the appearance of  
the first number, and we have been glad to witness  
the ability and spirit with which it has been con-  
ducted. A great variety of instructive and enter-  
taining papers have been contributed, and the  
numerous illustrations add to the attractiveness of  
the volume. It is one of the best serials of the day.  
At the close of the third year, after six volumes  
similar to this have appeared, the series will be  
concluded, and a classified index published.

A political treatise, too complicated and diffuse  
for general perusal, is entitled *The Gauntlet of  
Freedom*, a satire, a warning, a treatise, a condem-  
nation, a prophecy, and a defiance. Reconstruction  
of the map of Europe. Secret diplomacy  
versus the people of England.—The foregoing is  
only the commencement of the crowded title-page,  
the appearance of which is enough to repel ordinary  
readers from further examination of the volume  
(Harrison). But on patient perusal we find that  
the writer has clear thoughts and right feelings on  
some of the great questions of public policy con-  
nected with the existing state of Europe. The in-  
dependent nationalities of Italy, Hungary, Poland,  
and other oppressed states, would, according to the  
author, prove a far safer material guarantee for the  
peace and prosperity of Europe than the forced  
alliances which diplomatists now contrive.

A treatise on *Belief in Special Providences*, by  
R. Alister (Houlston and Stoneman), professes to  
discuss this difficult subject in the light of reason  
and Scripture. Mr. Alister alleges that prayer is  
a futile and useless process, except in regard to  
matters of the soul and religion. Some great  
philosophers as well as devout men have thought  
otherwise, and the opinion of individuals will prob-  
ably be determined by their own observation and  
experience of the efficacy of prayer, as well as by  
the teachings and examples of the Scriptures. Mr.  
Alister is right, however, in his censure of the  
abuses of the doctrine and belief of special Provi-  
dences.

Nine sermons on repentance and its effects, by  
the Rev. Moses Margoliouth, curate of Wyburn-  
bury, preached in that parish church, are published  
as an *Exposition of the Fourteenth Chapter of Hosea*  
(Longman and Co.) The discourses are earnest  
and practical. Having been delivered extempore,  
we suppose they are printed from shorthand notes  
by a hearer, with the preacher's sanction, as their  
publication is intended for the benefit of some  
parochial object.

In the series of Stanford's Emigrants' Guides  
(Stanford), a small treatise on *Australia, as a Field  
for Capital, Skill, and Labour*, by John Capper,  
contains useful information for emigrants of all  
classes.

An excellent school edition is published (Whit-  
taker and Co., G. Bell) of *Fenelon's Telemachus*,  
by C. J. Delille, Professor at Christ's Hospital,  
and at the City of London School, with English  
notes. This volume is the first of a series of school  
classics in foreign languages, to be issued by the  
publishers whose names are on the title-page.  
Delille's *Telemachus* is the best edition of the best  
of all French books for educational use. In  
France it is a text-book in every school, and a  
familiar acquaintance with it is required from  
all candidates for literary honours in the Uni-  
versity of France. The notes contain trans-  
lations of idiomatic difficulties, and grammati-  
cal explanations by M. Delille, with references to  
passages and other illustrative comments by Pro-  
fessor Long. In the school series, edited by the  
Rev. G. R. Greig, M.A., Inspector-general of  
Military Schools, *The Book of Health*, by Robert  
James Mann, M.D. (Longman and Co.), contains  
elementary instruction in physiology, and other  
subjects, the knowledge of which ought more  
frequently to form part of general education. An  
arithmetical class-book of a superior kind has been  
prepared by William Scott, M.A., Professor of  
Mathematics at Sandhurst, *Elements of Arithmetic*,  
for the use of schools (Longman and Co.) Deci-  
mal numeration forms a special feature of the work,  
with reference to the proposed adoption of the sys-  
tem in reckoning money, weights, and measures.  
Rules and examples accommodated to the decimal  
and the compound systems of notation are appended.  
Under the title of *The Ten Chief Courts of the  
Sydenham Palace* (Routledge and Co.), a general  
description is given of the objects most worthy of  
attention in visiting the courts of the Crystal  
Palace. Most of the work has already appeared  
in the form of articles in the columns of the  
"Athenæum." As descriptive and directing hand-  
books, the official catalogues can alone be recom-  
mended; but this volume may be read with plea-  
sure and profit, as containing the observations of  
well-informed and agreeable guides to the most  
noticeable objects of the place.

For students of the prophetic scriptures matter  
of speculation is provided in *A Brief Sketch of the  
Kingdoms of the Gentiles, as recorded in the Book  
of Daniel and the Revelations, with the Church of  
the Heavenly Calling*, by M. P. (Partridge, Oakley,  
and Co.) Another prophetic matter in treating  
of *The Latter Days*, in connexion with Railways,  
Steam, and Emigration (Oldham), points out the  
predictions in Isaiah, Daniel, and Joel, as to the  
great and rapid intercommunication and inter-  
communion of mankind towards the close of the  
present dispensation of the world.

Two useful little compilations for the times are  
entitled *Russia, the People, Country, and Govern-  
ment*, and *Turkey, the People, Country, and Govern-  
ment*, by Thomas Galland Horton, both illustrated  
with thirty wood-cuts, and containing a variety of  
descriptive and statistical information.

A series of discourses on *Christianity, Theoret-  
ical and Practical*, by William Kirkus, LL.B.,  
(Jackson and Walford,) contain matter in general  
sound, but conveyed in a style somewhat in-  
flated; and the egotism of the preface is only ex-  
cusable on the plea that the book is intended chiefly  
for the use of the congregation before whom the  
lectures were originally delivered.

A volume of the reprints of the *Works of Thomas  
de Quincey* (Hogg) contains miscellanies, including  
the Spanish Military Nun, the Last Days of Im-  
manuel Kant, Joan of Arc, the System of the  
Heavens as revealed by Lord Rosse's Telescopes,  
and other papers selected from the author's con-  
tributions to periodical literature.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alpine Lyrics, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
Birthday (The), 4th edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Bloomfield's Greek Testament, 7th edition, 12mo, 7s. 6d.  
Brewer's (Dr.) Sound and its Phenomena, 18mo, 3s. 6d.  
Browne's (E. H.) Thirty-nine Articles, 2nd edition, 8vo, 16s.  
Chamberlain's Theory of Christian Worship, 2nd edition, 5s.  
Christian Seasons, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Clouds and Sunshine, post 8vo, sewed, 8s.  
Edison's (E.) History of Workshop, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5s.



Evans's (A. B.) Christianity, 2nd series, 12mo, cloth.  
 Gover's Universal Atlas of Historical Geography, 12s. 6d.  
 — General and Bible Atlas, 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
 — Two Shilling Atlas, 8vo, cloth, 2s.  
 Graham's (W.) Jordan and the Rhine, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
 Guide-Books to the Crystal Palace, 3 vols. 12mo, each 4s. 6d.  
 Hothhouse's (C.) Strabismus, 8vo, cloth, 4s.  
 Krause's Lectures, edited by C. S. Stanford, Vol. 1, 5s.  
 Lee's (E.) Nice and its Climate, &c., 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
 — Notes on Spain, post 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
 — (F. G.) Poems, 2nd edition, fcap. cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 — Inspiration of Holy Scripture, 8vo, boards, 14s.  
 Lives of Eminent Russian Prelates, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
 Loch's Practical Legal Guide to Sailors during War, 8s. 6d.  
 Mackintosh's (Major-Gen.) European Turkey, 2 vols., 41 1s.  
 Muller's (M.) Languages of the Seat of War, 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
 Passing Clouds, 8vo, sewal, 4s.  
 Peppes's (Lady) Quiet Moments, 2nd edition, 12mo, 3s. 6d.  
 Plurality of Worlds, 2nd edition, post 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
 Punch, Vol. 26, 4to, cloth, 8s. 6d.  
 Small Books: Sketches of Geology, 2nd edition, 3s. 6d.  
 Strachan's Antiquities of Mosaic Narrative, 12mo, 1s. 6d.  
 Tate's Philosophy of Education, 8vo, boards, 6s. 6d.  
 Thomson's Wanderings among Wild Flowers, fcap. 8vo, 5s.  
 Waddilove's (A.) Church Patronage, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
 Wellington (The) Military Achievements, 2 vols., 41 1s.  
 Womer's Practical Instructions in the French Language, 4s.  
 West's (Rev. D.) Scenes in the Life of Peter, fcap. 8vo, 4s.  
 Wilson's (E.) Anatomist's Vade Mecum, 6th edition, 12s. 6d.

#### THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

It is a real misfortune for this country that the interests of science are so ill represented in Parliament. Politics and subjects of common utilitarian interest find abundant debaters, and there are few legislators more renowned for oratory and intelligence, in political matters, than our own. But let a scientific question be brought forward for discussion, and there is hardly a man in the House of Commons able or willing to give an opinion upon it. "Our associations for the promotion of public objects, non-political in their character," remarks a contemporary, more famed for politics than for science, "have, from one cause or another, with two or three exceptions, proved themselves such sleepy useless bodies, that one is often tempted to wonder how we have so many of them. Some have become rich and exclusive; others have surrendered themselves to the fatal influence of patronage; others, again, have quarrelled among themselves. Few have kept steadily and practically in view their true interests, and the world, in the meantime, has been going on very well without them." The reason of this functional inanition, in matters pertaining to science, is, that our scientific men are not men of executive power; and it follows that all questions of a scientific character, dependent on the legislature for advancement, come to be discussed by a body of men rarely competent to deal with them. The Board of Trustees of the British Museum is, in chief part, a sort of offshoot from the House of Commons, and questions of deep national scientific importance are disposed of much in the same unintellectual fashion in the Museum Committee as in the Committee at Westminster. The discussions of the latter are, however, open to public observation and criticism; and we learn, from the Parliamentary Reports, that the Trustees were called upon, on Monday last, by Mr. Ewart, to give an explanation why the urgent appeals of British antiquaries, respecting the purchase of the Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon remains, were not more courteously responded to. The sapient reply to this inquiry is really a curiosity. "The House must remember," said a noble lord, "how very varied and numerous antiquities were; in fact, there was no part of the world that did not produce them. Classical antiquities were purchased, because there was less chance of their being secured to the nation, but antiquities found in the country would, if not purchased, most likely find a place in some provincial museum. I do not think, therefore, that the decision of the Trustees had been a very injudicious one." The noble lord proceeding to remark on the exorbitant recommendations to purchase that were made to the Trustees, then said, "For instance, not very long ago, they had a collection of shells, from the Pacific, offered to them for 8000*l.*, an opportunity which, they were told, if once let slip would never occur again." Now this collection of shells, the price of which we may remark, in passing, was 6000*l.* not 8000*l.*, less by seven-

ral hundred pounds than it was stated to be worth by a competent valuer, was not "a collection from the Pacific," but one which has occupied more than forty years' active research in all parts of the world in forming—a collection consisting of five-and-twenty thousand species and varieties, and nearly a hundred thousand specimens, which no two or three public and private museums put together could rival, and which is known from its high scientific reputation to every naturalist in the world. The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, both intelligent conchologists and zealous collectors of shells, honoured Mr. Hugh Cuming with a visit on Saturday last, and the amazement and delight of his Majesty, who went down upon his knees before the cabinets, with the ardour of a true connoisseur, was remarkable. The Cumingian collection of shells, which has been formed by twenty years' diving and dredging in different parts of the globe, and by twenty years more of unremitting purchase and exchange with collectors in all parts of Europe and America, is one of the grandest monuments of individual labour and research in the annals of natural science. Both English and foreign conchologists, many of the last of whom come annually to visit it from different parts of the Continent, have been working upon it for years, and the result of their labours is carefully preserved with the specimens. And this is the collection which is spoken of contemptuously in Parliament by a Trustee of the British Museum as if it were a passing consignment "from the Pacific"; and not a member of the House of Commons that heard it appeared to know any better.

From this subject the discussion passed to that of the British Museum Library and Reading-room, and 61,000*l.* were voted for the erection of a building within the interior quadrangle of the Museum, for the purpose of affording additional accommodation to readers. While rejecting the priceless treasures to which we have just alluded, a sum ten times the amount is voted for providing additional accommodation to the host of novel readers, compilers, penny-news-mongers, and eccentric tatterdemalion scribblers, who shut out studious men of letters from the present extensive Reading-room. As we have said, again and again, the reading space is ample for the use of such men as would be the proper readers of a national consulting library. What is really wanted are half-a-dozen supplementary libraries of ordinary circulating books in different parts of the metropolis, at a less cost than half sixty-one thousand pounds, and the proper remedy would be supplied. Again, with respect to the Catalogue, why are steps not taken to prepare and print one in a simple and accessible form? We ought to know what books there are in the Library on such and such subjects, not merely be furnished with the means of procuring books already known to us. We are glad, however, to see that this *exacta questio*, so repeatedly discussed in these columns, has at length been taken up by our more powerful contemporary *The Times*. An article in that journal of Thursday last sets the matter before the public in a very clear and correct light, and we trust it will not be lost sight of, nor the subject dropped, until the cry of all intellectual men is satisfied.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

AMONG new works nearly ready for publication, Mr. Bentley announces 'The Life and Correspondence of Charles Lord Metcalfe, late Governor-General of India, and of Canada,' by Mr. Kaye; and a 'History of the Ottoman Turks,' by Professor Creasy. Mr. Kaye's 'History of the Governors-General of India' is also in course of preparation; and a third volume of the 'Memoirs and Correspondence of Charles James Fox' will probably appear as soon as Lord John Russell finds leisure for editorial duties. Messrs. Blackwood announce as in the press Professor Ferrier's 'Institutes of Metaphysics; or, the Theory of Knowing and Being'; also a volume of miscellanies, originally contributed to the Magazine by Samuel

Warren. Messrs. Longman have in the press 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of James Montgomery, with Selections from his Correspondence and Conversations,' by John Holland and James Everett. Messrs. Hamilton and Co. announce the 'Autobiography of the Rev. William Jay of Bath, with Selections from his Correspondence and Literary Reminiscences,' edited by Dr. George Redford and the Rev. J. Angell James.

The Educational Exhibition in St. Martin's Hall has been opened this week for public inspection, a preliminary meeting having been held on Tuesday evening, which was numerously attended. The public business of the Conference is to commence on Monday, when Dr. Whewell is to give a lecture 'on the Material Helps of Education.' What these principally are, the Exhibition with its display of models, maps, plans, specimens, and its manner of objects addressed to the senses, sufficiently shows. There is no doubt that in recent times great improvements have been introduced in the external machinery of instruction, greatly to the comfort of the teacher and the benefit of the pupil. Dr. Whewell will doubtless place the principles of these educational aids in most favourable light, and we look with interest to his inaugural discourse. But we cannot help expressing at present a fear that the tendency of the age is to put too much instead of too little stress on these outward and material helps. The noblest and best part of education is not that which can be numbered, and measured, and exhibited in statistical tables, and there is risk of the mental and moral training being somewhat made subservient to the more material branches of instruction, for which the training schools give facility in turning out teachers wholesale, equipped with every mechanical contrivance for imparting knowledge. The dangers thence arising to sound education, in the right sense of the term, we hope Dr. Whewell will not omit to notice in his lecture.

The Archaeological Institute met on Tuesday evening at Cambridge, and were received at the Town Hall with great courtesy by the authorities of the Town and University. Lord Talbot de Malahide, the President, had addresses presented to him by the Mayor and Vice-Chancellor; and a discourse was read by the Disneian Professor to the meeting. The business of the Sections commenced on Wednesday, in presence of the Prince Chancellor. Papers were read in the Section of Antiquities and History, by the Hon. Captain Neville, 'On the Antiquities of the Borders of Essex and Hertford Counties,' by the Rev. C. H. Harsthorpe, 'On the Parliaments which were held at Cambridge,' by Dr. Guest, the Master of Caius College, 'On the Brent Ditches,' ancient dykes which were boundaries of territory between British tribes long before the Roman invasion. But we reserve details of the proceedings until next week.

Great interest has been excited among numismatists during the past week by a sale, at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's, of the valuable collection of coins of the late Mr. Cuff. The lots ranged from the earliest period of the coinage in Britain and its dependencies, and maintained high prices to the last. The following may be cited as some of the most remarkable pieces comprised in the second division of the collection:—Lot 1,213, the bare-headed crown of Charles I., a pattern in silver, 20*l.* Lot 1,231, pattern in gold of Charles I., supposed to have been for a 5*l.* piece; bust to the left, bare-headed, in armour, with the lace collar; reverse, a fine boldly-struck garnished shield, with the royal arms inscribed "Florent Concordia Regna," 260*l.*—the highest price any single coin has ever brought. This curious piece is said to have been presented by Charles I. to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold on the morning of execution. Lot 1,238, a quarter-sovereign of Charles I., pattern in gold, 27*l.* 10*s.*; lot 1,267, a half-crown of the Commonwealth, pattern in silver, by Ramage, 24*l.*; lot 1268, a pattern shilling of the same, by Ramage, 20*l.* 10*s.*; lot 1,271, a half-crown of the Commonwealth, by Blondeau (1651), 13*l.* 15*s.*; lot 1,279, a crown of Oliver Cromwell, laureated bust to the left, 23*l.*; lot 1,288, two-shilling piece of the same,

pattern in silver, 18*l.* 5*s.*; lot 1,289, a shilling of the same, 9*l.*; lot 1,293, a sixpence of the same, 35*l.*; lot 1,294, a fifty-shilling piece of Oliver Cromwell, pattern in gold, 41*l.* 10*s.*; lot 1,296, a half-broad of the same, pattern in gold, 21*l.*; lot 1,373, the famous petition crown of Charles II., by Simon (this beautiful coin had unfortunately a slight scratch of two or three letters in front of the bust), 56*l.* 10*s.*; lot 1,374, the Reddite crown, from the same die as the last, but the inscription on the edge is "Reddite Quæ Cæsaris Cæsari," &c., 74*l.*; lot 1,454, a pattern for a crown, in silver, of William III., the portrait different from the usual ones (1696), 14*l.* 14*s.*; lot 1,460, a proof of a shilling of William III. (1699), 11*l.*; lot 1,489, a five-guinea piece of Anne, a splendid bust to the left, reverse, four shields crowned, 16*l.*; lot 1,499, a proof of a shilling of Anne, in silver, fine and very rare, 14*l.* 5*s.*; lot 1,501, a pattern for a guinea of Anne, bust with a lock of hair over the neck, which is bare, reverse, the shields with the Royal arms and sceptres between, and the letters AR joined in the centre, extremely rare, 51*l.*; lot 1,542, a George I. pattern for a half-crown, in silver (1715), rare, 11*l.*; lot 1,580, a five-guinea piece of George II., 10*l.*; lot 1,642, George III. five-guinea piece, bust, with young head (1770), fine and rare, 19*l.* 5*s.*; lot 1,646, a pattern for a 5*l.*-piece of the same, by Pistrucci, 20*l.* 5*s.*; lot 1,734, pattern for a crown of George IV., in silver (1829), 10*l.* 5*s.*; lot 1,758, a William IV. pattern crown in silver, by Wyon, fine and rare, 10*l.*; lot 1,770, a proof from the crown die, struck in gold, 10*l.*; lot 1,782, proof crowns, in silver, of Victoria (1844 and 1847), 10*l.* 10*s.* Among the Irish coins were,—lot 1,879, the Cork groat of Edward IV., 10*l.*; lot 1,895, Mary, groat bust, crowned to the left, reverse—harp and M.R. crowned, inscription, "Veritas Temporis Filia," 29*l.* 10*s.*; lot 1,907, siege money, Inchiquin sixpence, 10*l.* 10*s.*; lot 1,908, a ninepence, nine annulets within a circle, 27*l.*; lot 1,909, a sixpence, six annulets, 10*l.* 10*s.*; lot 1,910, a groat, four annulets, 10*l.* 15*s.* Among the Scotch coins most worthy of notice, were—lot 2,034, a testoon of Mary, bust crowned to the right, reverse—shield, with arms crowned, "Da Pacem Domine" (1553), 7*l.*; lot 2,045, a half-testoon of Mary, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; lot 2,057, a half-lion, in gold, obverse, shield crowned, reverse, M.R. crowned, 10*l.* 5*s.*; lot 2,074, a James VI. forty-shilling piece in silver, bust in armour crowned, sword in hand, reverse—shield with the Scotch arms crowned, inscribed, "Honor Regis Judicium Diligit" (1582), 13*l.* 5*s.* In the Anglo-Gallic series were—lot 2,190, a Henry VIII. Tournay groat, 7*l.* 7*s.*; lot 2,216, the Mouton of Henry V., obverse, the lamb holding the banner and cross, reverse, a cross with the fleur de lis and lion in alternate quarters, a flower in the centre, 25*l.* 10*s.*; lot 2,256, colonial coins, Lord Baltimore shilling, sixpence, and groat, struck for Maryland, 11*l.* 5*s.* The sale produced, in the aggregate, 7,054*l.* 8*s.*

The proprietor of Sowerby's 'English Botany' advertises a new work on 'The Ferns of Great Britain,' the plates by Mr. John E. Sowerby, and the descriptions by Mr. C. Johnson, in the prospectus of which it is said that the publication has been induced by "the absence of any coloured figures on the subject." For those who possess the 'English Botany,' eight extra parts on the British Ferns will doubtless form an acceptable and neat appendix; but it is only fair to state, that coloured figures of all the known species of Ferns, executed by Mr. Fitch, the first botanical artist of the day, were published nearly three years ago, at less than half the price advertised by Mr. Sowerby, in a work by Mr. Thomas Moore, F.L.S., one of our very best authorities on the subject, entitled 'A Popular History of the British Ferns, and the Allied Plants, comprising the Club-Mosses, Pepperworts, and Horsetails.'

A Chinese newspaper has been established in California, under the title of 'Kin-chan-ji-sin-lou,' which signifies 'The Gold-Mine Journal.' It is in four pages, and divided into columns, but it commences at the right-hand corner of the top of what with us would be the last page. It is lithographed.

It opens with an address from the editor, setting forth the design of the journal, and soliciting subscriptions and advertisements. Its other contents are commercial news, and articles of intelligence likely to interest the Chinese. An eminent Chinese scholar of Paris, who has examined the newspaper, says that it displays talent and industry, but is not written in the choicest language or most elegant style of the flowery land.

The Norwich Museum has undergone an extensive renovation, and has received from its munificent president, Mr. J. H. Gurney, some very acceptable additions to its ornithological department.

We learn from St. Petersburg the death of Dr. Fischer, an eminent botanist, and founder and director of the Botanical Gardens in that capital.

The receipts this week from shilling visitors to the Crystal Palace have averaged 670*l.* a-day.

The arrangements for the Norwich Musical Festival are progressing satisfactorily. The guarantee fund amounts to 3730*l.*, and the services of Madame Clara Novello, Madame Bosio, Madame Castellan, Miss Dolby, Signor Lablache, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti, have been secured. Attempts were made by the committee to procure the attendance of Madame Otto Goldschmidt, but that lady reluctantly declined the offer made to her on the score of the "state of her health and the advice of her physician." Proposals were also made to Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, but those artists are about to leave this country for the United States, and could not, consequently, accept them. M. Benedict will officiate as conductor, and the festival will take place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of September. The official programme of the performances has not yet been issued; but the oratorios of the *Creation* and the *Messiah* are in weekly rehearsal by the local Choral Society.

A new oratorio, *Daniel*, composed by J. Henry Griesbach, was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society last Friday evening at Exeter Hall. The subject has afforded themes to Spohr, Lake, and others, since the time of Handel's *Belshazzar*, but Mr. Griesbach has given distinctness of character to his work, which displays much musical talent and skill in composition. There is a deficiency, however, of the undefinable spirit, conveniently expressed by the word genius, necessary to place the oratorio as a whole among great musical works. The book, as written by Mr. William Ball, presents a great variety of subjects to which a composer of original genius might have given much more expression. The contrasts between the music of the Chaldeans and the Hebrews, and the diversities of character in the several parts of the stirring scenes of the last days of Babylon might have been better brought out. But there are some fine pieces in the work, such as the chorus of the Hebrews, 'Praise be to Him,' in the first part, the march at the opening of the second part, and the triumphal chorus at the close of the oratorio, the fugue in which tells with much effect. There are also some beautiful airs, especially in the second part, where *Nitocris*, the queen mother, is sent for to comfort *Belshazzar* in his perplexity. The duet of *Nitocris* and *Belshazzar*, and the quartet, 'Fateful night! tremendous hour,' by *Nitocris*, *Belshazzar*, *Meroah* his favourite queen, and *Daniel*, are remarkably fine pieces, and were admirably given by Madame Clara Novello (*Nitocris*), Mr. Herbert (*Belshazzar*), in the absence of Mr. Sims Reeves from illness, Miss Poole (*Meroah*), and Herr Formes (*Daniel*). The declamation of Herr Formes was grand in some of the prophet's pieces, but the recitatives are rather long on the whole. The literary part of the work deserves honourable notice, some of the passages having considerable poetical merit, but Mr. Ball need not have attempted to put so much of the subject into the form of verse. The recitatives would have been more striking had they been not only shorter, but expressed in words as close as possible to the plain but majestic language of the sacred scriptures.

The performances of the French Opéra Comique at St. James's Theatre increase in attractiveness,

and a variety of pieces of established popularity have been most successfully produced. To-night Madame Marie Cabel is to appear in the *Fille du Régiment*, and on Monday as *La Catarina* in *Les Diamans de la Couronne*. At the Royal Italian Opera Madame Grisi's farewell representations are extended, eight additional performances having been announced. This week we have seen the last of her *Norma* and *Valentine* in the *Huguenots*, and never did she appear with greater effect than on both these occasions. Donizetti's *La Favorita* is to be produced on Monday night, and *Anna Bolena* and *La Gazza Ladra* are promised among the eight extra nights. The revival of Gnecco's *La Prova d'un Opera Seria* is the only other event of novelty to note this week, in connexion with the lyric drama. Lablache is as imposing and amusing as ever in his representation of the Maestro, and Ronconi, as the Poet, is equally good. The duet, 'O che pazienza,' where the two stand in comic expectancy of the golden shower, was admirably sung, and the drollery throughout the piece was never at the expense of careful and skilful display of vocal art. The performance of Madame Viardot, as the *prima donna*, must have surprised many, from the spirit which she threw into the acting of the part, as well as her displays of vocal power. Mdlle. Albini's performance was good, and there may be parts in which she may have more success than in her first appearances, which were discouraging. In the *Puritani*, on Tuesday night, the part of *Ricardo* was taken by Signor Bartolini, who did good justice to the music. His baritone voice is full, and ably managed, but the effect is marred by the abrupt bursts of effort, and the vibration *à la Tamberlik*, with which he generally tries to end.

Tax payers may, perhaps, be disposed to grumble at seeing the Government turn theatrical manager—and especially manager of a theatre which, for years past, has been a losing concern, and which is heavily burdened with debt; but the Parisians in general, and the musical community in particular, will not be sorry to see the great musical house of France, and, as they somewhat vainly call it, of Europe, placed on a solid basis, and protected from commercial vicissitudes. M. Roqueplan is to continue director of the theatre as heretofore, subject, however, to the *haute surveillance* of a commission of great State dignitaries, and of His Excellency the Minister of the Emperor's Household.

A monument to the memory of the late Duke of Upland, second son of the reigning king of Sweden, has just been erected in the Park of Josephinoholm, near Stockholm, by the Royal Academy of Music, and by the musical fraternity generally, as a mark of their respect for his generous protection of the musical art, and of his marked talent as a composer. The monument, which is an elegant Gothic temple, was inaugurated a few days ago with a certain degree of pomp. Rossini's *Stabat Mater* and other *chefs d'œuvre* were performed on the occasion.

Jules Seveste, director of the Théâtre Lyrique, at Paris, died a few days ago. Musical art, in France, is indebted to him and his brother for their exertions in establishing a second theatre for French opera in Paris, without the aid of a subvention.

German papers announce the death, at Berlin, of Madame Beer, mother of the celebrated Meyerbeer; she had attained a great age. By her demise Meyerbeer obtains a considerable addition to his already large fortune.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha's opera, *Tony*, has been produced successfully at the Theatre Royal, at Munich.

The "dead season" of the Paris theatres has decidedly commenced; and the closing of the Odéon has followed close on that of the Opera and on the bankruptcy of the Vaudeville, mentioned last week. In the way of novelty our letters mention only a sprightly one-act comic play, called the *Trouvailles*, at the Opéra Comique, by a young *débütante*, named Duprato, who seems to have some stuff in her—and a laughable vaudeville of the true Parisian

style, called *Les Amoureux de ma femme*, at the Gynnae. We learn that the Grand Opera has—as we intimated in our last—been taken into the hands of the Government, and is henceforth to be carried on by and for it.

The only theatrical novelty of consequence to note is another version of Madame Girardin's *La Joie fait Peur*, at the Adelphi, under the title of *Hopes and Fears*. The original is more closely followed here than in the Lyceum piece, *Sunshine through the Clouds*. Mr. Webster's representation of M. Regnier's part is admirable, and Madame Celeste's acting as the mother is very effective. Miss M. Keeley sustains the sister's part, and Miss Woolgar makes a good appearance as the young sailor. At the Haymarket an amusing piece, *As Like as Two Pins*, gives scope for the drollery of Mr. Buckstone, and Mr. Leigh Murray, at the Adelphi, as an Irishman upon Town, *Waiting for an Omnibus in the Loether Arcade on a Rainy Day*, causes merriment by the *rencontres* that occur to him, and the adroitness with which he talks himself out of all his difficulties, except that of finding room in a Pinocchio omnibus.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL. — April 12th. — Rev. Richard Sheepshanks in the chair. Wm. Huggins, Esq., and John Hamilton, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society. 1. 'Note on the Zodiacal Light, the Companion of Procyon, and Sirius.' By the Rev. T. W. Webb. Since my former communication on the subject of the zodiacal light, I have noticed two instances of it which offered appearances somewhat unusual. 1853, Dec. 30. As soon as twilight had disappeared, the zodiacal light was faintly but very evidently perceived. Had it been more distinct, I thought it would have presented a very curious appearance; but its want of brightness rendered me less certain than I could have wished. Its general character, however, seemed to be that of two or three slender tapering streams, forming altogether but a narrow cone, much fainter than the galaxy, though in a beautifully clear evening, and extending towards, if not to, the stars in Aries. 1854, Feb. 25. About eight hours fifteen minutes there was a fine bright zodiacal light, passing between the stars of Aries, and extending towards, or perhaps reaching as far as Saturn; the termination, however, was very uncertain. It was very bright as compared with the galaxy, and did not appear double or divided into streams. I once or twice fancied that the south edge was best defined, but could not satisfy myself of the fact; I had, however, a stronger suspicion that the whole beam of light was a little concave towards the north pole. I regret to find that the observation of the companion of Procyon, which appeared in vol. xiii., No. 9, of the 'Monthly Notices,' is of no value. I have since remarked that the principal star is surrounded by several small attendants, and it does not appear to which of them the observation in question may have referred. However strong may be the evidence in favour of a change in the colour of Sirius, I am not aware that any suspicion has been entertained of its light being variable. I cannot, however, divest myself of an impression that it has been more brilliant during the late winter than in the preceding one, or perhaps for several recent seasons; and more like what I seem to recollect it many years ago.

2. 'Occultation of 42 Leonis, of 3579 B.A.C., of 41 Leonis, and of the Planet Mars, observed at Ashurst,' by Robert Snow, Esq. 51° 15' 58" N. Lat. 1° 10' W. Long. (1). 42 Leonis. Immersion at 7h 26m 53s.6, corrected sidereal time for the place. The moon being over thirteen days old, and excessively bright, gave an uncertainty to the observation, though the immersion took place at the dark limb. The emersion took place at the bright limb, but could not be observed; for the star was quite imperceptible, until it had quitted the moon's edge for some little distance. The definition of bright stars was far from good all the early part of the evening (2). 3579 B.A.C. Immersion at 11h 48m 34s.6, corrected sidereal

time. Well seen, and well observed. Again, the emersion could not be observed on account of the star being overwhelmed in the moon's splendour. (3). 41 Leonis also approached the moon's edge very nearly, about the time set down in the 'Nautical Almanac.' (4). The planet Mars and the moon, agreeably to the time predicted, being now not far asunder, the telescope (a five-foot equatorial by Simms of four inches aperture) was turned on the planet, and different magnifying powers tried; but the planet was not seen well with powers higher than seventy-six; which, accordingly, was used in the observation. The state of the air, however, seemed to be gradually improving; for, although the planet now and then wavered and fluttered, it might almost be said, like a pennon, yet again its roundness kept returning very satisfactorily. It was of almost precisely the same colour as the moon; and in the most favourable moments I could not help comparing it to a spangle on the face of the sky. When first the planet began to be hidden by the moon's dark edge, then its beautiful definition became disturbed, and I imagined that a violet light, not perceived before, was thrown from it, towards the left hand. However, I am inclined to attribute this appearance rather to a fatigued and nervous state of the eye, or to the caprice of our own atmosphere, than to the effects of the atmospheres (if such exist) of the moon, or the planet Mars. For the above confused impressions only lasted for a few seconds; and when the planet was rather more than half hidden, its previous distinct sphericity seemed to return; and whilst it was slowly and solemnly vanishing, it gave for several seconds the notion of its being the summit of a lunar mountain, but melting gradually away. For there were two pointed illuminated summits, standing out at the moon's ragged edge hard by; and the brightness and tint of the last fraction of the planet was precisely the same as theirs. The immersion began at 14h 33m 36s. corrected sidereal time, and, as stated above, was not observed to a certainty. The planet was half hidden at 14h 33m 56s.6, corrected sidereal time, and was quite hidden, and well seen to the last speck, at 14h 34m 36s.0, corrected sidereal time. Although the above observations give sixty seconds for the duration of the immersion, I should be inclined to say that perhaps seventy seconds would be nearer the truth. At the immersion, I never remember a more beautiful sight than the planet rising majestically from the moon's bright edge, without the slightest distortion from its circular form. It was now quite steady and round; and the idea of the silvery spangle returned stronger than before. Not the slightest perceptible change of shade took place in the planet during the time occupied in quitting the moon's bright edge. Nothing whatever was to be seen of the two bodies clinging together, as it were, by threads of light; nothing of the pear-shaped appearance often recorded as put on by planets under similar circumstances. The whole phenomenon was undisturbed, and clear and sharp as a delicate engraving. Mars began to reappear at 14h 58m 1s. corrected sidereal time, at the bright limb of the moon, and just cleared it at 14h 58m 57s.6, thus giving fifty-six seconds for the time occupied in the re-appearance. This last observation was perfectly satisfactory. From the observations of both immersion and emersion, the planet was hidden by the moon for 24m 31s.5. It may be added that the night was quite cloudless, and that the clock-error was very nicely determined. The clock is both visible and audible from the equatorial, as well as from the transit instrument, which has always been found to be a great practical convenience.

3. 'Occultation of the Planet Mars observed at Islington,' by Warren De La Rue, Esq.\* March 12th, 1854, observed the occultation of Mars by the moon with my 13-inch reflector, and with a power of 150.

h m s  
The first contact took place at 11 33 19.5 Sidereal Time.  
Complete eclipse ..... 11 34 29

\* Mr. De La Rue estimates his observatory to be twenty seconds west of Greenwich.

On the instant of contact the dark limb of the moon became distinctly visible. The eclipse of the planet was gradual, and afforded no indication of inflexion of light; the event was observed until it could have occupied only a very small fraction of a second of arc in breadth, as the atmosphere was beautifully steady at the time. The epoch of emersion was lost.

4. 'Extract of a Letter from J. Hippisley, Esq.' Subsequently to the date at which I wrote to you, being at Mr. Dawes', in company with Mr. Lassell, we observed Saturn, not, however, under more than very moderately good atmospheric condition. I saw nothing to alter my impression of the configuration or position of the shadow; but MM. Lassell and Dawes both thought it did touch the outer ring, giving, however, respectively, considerably different estimates of the amount. Inclined to distrust my own sight when it did not agree with two observers of such eminence, I was much inclined to write to you to modify the terms of my memorandum, but a repeated view of the appearance again at my own observatory so entirely confirmed me, that I determined to let the memorandum stand, as it was, right or wrong, undoubtedly what I did see. However, I set about computing the positions of the shadow geometrically, regard being had to the relative positions of sun and earth to the plane of the ring; and I found assisted by a solid model, which carefully represented the measurements of the planet, and was fixed on the polar axis of my telescope, so as to give it with tolerable accuracy the necessary inclination to the sunshine, that the shadow would (on the supposition that the rings were in one plane) reach half-way across the outer ring; but that this part of the shadow would be so nearly occulted by the ball to an observer on the earth, that the minute portion which would remain would probably be insufficient to be visible under any conditions of atmosphere to be ever hoped for. I made due allowance in the model for the difference of polar and equatorial diameters of the planet, which is material, as the consequence is a configuration of the curves of the shadow, and of the occultation, favourable to the invisibility of the shadow at the epoch (February 12, 1854). I inclose a sketch of these curves to explain the position of the minute portion of shadow, not included within the curve of occultation. If this drawing be held edgewise, as the rings are now seen, a simple inspection will show that, when fore-shortened, that portion becomes scarcely perceptible even with the paper in one's hands, instead of an object under high power in the telescope; and if the plane of the outer ring be in the least raised above the inner and the equator of the planet, it would disappear altogether geometrically as well as optically. I may just add that, since his return to Liverpool, Mr. Lassell has written to me; and in his letter observes that he believes he sees the outer ring, as I describe, free from shadow, though not with sufficient certainty to speak with entire confidence.

5. 'Account of a Portable Observatory erected by Thomas Dell, Esq.' The model of my small portable observatory requires but very few words of explanation, and it is only in the hope that a short account of it may be of use to persons who have but small means and space at their disposal that I venture to offer it. The erection consists of two apartments, with a door between them. The one contains the transit instrument, which, for the purpose of economising space, is placed very much on one side; and the other the equatorial and clock. The dimensions of the transit-room, seven feet six inches in length by five feet six inches in width, and six feet six inches in height. The equatorial room is ten feet in diameter, the walls being seven feet three inches high, surrounded by a conical roof, which revolves on rollers let into the oak curbing, to which the walls are attached, and being very light is easily turned with one hand. The piers which carry the polar axis are of well-seasoned oak, one foot square, above the ground, and set in concrete to a depth of six feet beneath it. These I find quite steady enough, (they being



of course, perfectly independent of the floor and wall) for the telescope they carry, it having a focal length of six feet and four and three-quarter inches aperture. The polar axis consists of two pieces of oak, about seven feet long, morticed at the top and bottom to two cross pieces, to which the metal pins, on which the whole turns, are attached, and after being put together, were accurately turned in a lathe. The telescope moves on an axis in the manner of a transit instrument, in the centre of the axis, and thus no counterpoise is required. The whole of the building, with the exception of the curbing, which is oak, is of deal, half an inch thick; the frame-work resting on a foundation of brick, in which apertures are left, allowing a free circulation of air beneath the floor. The whole is screwed together, so that it may easily be taken to pieces; indeed, having had occasion to change my residence twice, I have removed it with me. The roof is covered with galvanised iron, and the whole is painted on the outside and varnished within. The entire cost of the observatory amounts to the sum of 37l. 10s. 5d. Sir Francis Balfour recently forwarded from the Admiralty a very beautiful chart of the path of Comet II., 1853, as seen at Lord Howe's Island (lat.  $31^{\circ} 31' 38''$  S., and long.  $159^{\circ} 5' 21''$  E.), which was executed by Mr. J. Glen Wilson, H.M.S. Herald. The position of the comet for each day was laid down from angles taken with a sextant between it and the stars Orion, Procyon, and Sirius. The chart exhibits the course of the comet through the stars from the 1st to the 8th of May, when it ceased to be visible.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—June 9th.—Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. Professor Faraday, D.C.L., F.R.S., 'On Magnetic Hypotheses.' This discourse, the purpose of which was to direct the attention of the audience to the different hypothetical attempts made to account physically for the known properties of matter in relation to its magneto-electrical phenomena, followed on very naturally to that of Dr. Frankland on the 2nd instant, who then gave an account of the different views advanced by Davy, Ampère, and Berzelius, of the manner in which electricity might be associated with the atoms or molecules of matter, so as to account for their electro-chemical actions, and of the logical and experimental objections which stood in the way of each. On the present occasion reference was first made to Coulomb's investigations of mutual magnetic actions; to the hypothesis advanced by him, that two magnetic fluids, associated with the matter of magnetic bodies, would account for all the phenomena; and to Poisson's profound mathematical investigation of the sufficiency of the hypothesis. Then Oersted's discovery of the relation of common magnetism to currents of electricity was recalled to mind;—hence an enormous enlargement of the scope of magnetic force and of our knowledge of its actions; and hence Ampère's beautiful investigations, and his hypothesis (also sustained by the highest mathematical investigation),—that all magnetic phenomena are due to currents of electricity; and that in such bodies as magnets, iron, nickel, &c., the atoms or particles have naturally currents of electricity running round them in one direction, about what may be considered as their equatorial parts. After Oersted's time, further experimental discoveries occurred; currents of electricity were found competent to induce collateral currents, and magnets proved able to produce like currents; thus showing the identity of action of magnets and currents in producing effects of a kind different to ordinary magnetic attractions and repulsions. Then diamagnetism was discovered, in which actions analogous to those of ordinary magnetism occurred, but with the antithesis of attraction for repulsion and repulsion for attraction; and these were so extensive, that whatever bodies were not magnetic proved to be diamagnetic; and thus all matter was brought under the dominion of that magnetic force, whose physical mode of action hypothesis endeavours to account for. As the hypothesis of Ampère could not account for

diamagnetic action, some assumed that magnetic and electric force might, in diamagnetic matter, induce currents of electricity in the reverse direction to those in magnetic matter; or else might induce currents where before there were none: whereas in magnetic cases it was supposed they only constrained particle-currents to assume a particular direction, which before were in all directions. Weber stands eminent as a profound mathematician who has confirmed Ampère's investigations as far as they proceeded, and who has made an addition to his hypothetical views; namely, that there is electricity amongst the particles of matter, which is not thrown into the form of a current until the magnetic induction comes upon it, but which then assumes the character of current, having a direction the contrary to that of the currents which Ampère supposed to be always circulating round magnetic matter; and so these other matters are rendered diamagnetic. De la Rive, who has recently most carefully examined the various hypotheses, and who as an experimentalist and discoverer has the highest right to enter into the consideration of these deep, searching, and difficult inquiries, after recalling the various phenomena which show that the powers concerned belong to the particles of matter and not to the masses merely, (the former conferring them by association upon the latter,) then distinguishes magnetic action into four kinds or modes,—namely, the ordinary, the diamagnetic, the induction of currents, and the rotation of a ray; and points out that any acceptable hypothesis ought to account for the four modes of action, and it may be added, ought to agree with, if not account for, the phenomena of electro-chemical action also. De la Rive conceives that as regards these modes of action this hypothetical result may be obtained, and both Ampère and Weber's views also retained in the following manner. All the atoms of matter are supposed to be endowed with electrical currents of a like kind, which move about them for ever, without diminution of their force or velocity, being essentially a part of their nature. The direction of these currents for each atom is through one determinate diameter, which may therefore be considered as the axis. Where they emerge from the body of the atom they divide in all directions, and running over every part of the surface converge towards the opposite end of the axis diameter, and there re-enter the atom to run ever through the same course. The converging and diverging points are as it were poles of force. Where the atoms of matter are close or numerous in a given space, (and chemical considerations lead to the admission of such cases,) the hypothesis then admits that several atoms may conjoin into a ring, so that their central or axial currents may run one into the other, and not return as before over the surface of each atom: these form the molecules of magnetic matter, and represent Ampère's hypothesis of molecular currents. Where the atoms, being fewer in a given space, are farther apart, or where, being good conductors, the current runs as freely over the surface as through the axis, then they do not form like groups to the molecules of magnetic matter, but are still considered subject to a species of induction by the action of external magnets and currents; and so give rise to Weber's reverse currents. The induction of momentary currents and the rotation of a ray are considered by De la Rive as in conformity with such a supposition of the electric state of the atoms and particles of matter. The lecturer seemed to think that the great variety of these hypotheses and their rapid succession was rather a proof of weakness in this department of physical knowledge than of strength, and that the large assumptions which were made in turn for each should ever be present to the mind. Even in the most perfect of them, i. e. De la Rive's, these assumptions are very considerable; for it is necessary to conceive of the molecules as being flat or disc-like bodies, however numerous the atoms of each may be; also that the atoms of one molecule do not interfere with or break up the disposition of those of another molecule; also that electro-chemical action may consist with such a constituted

molecule; also that the motive force of each atom current is resident in the axis, and on the other hand that the passage of the current over the surface offers resistance; for unless there were a difference between the axial and the surface force in one direction or the other, the atoms would have no tendency to congregate in molecules. In making these remarks, however, the speaker had no thought of depreciating hypothesis or objecting to its right use. No discoverer could advance without it; and such exertions as those made by De la Rive, to bring into harmony thoughts which in their earlier forms were adverse to each other, were of the more value, because they were the exertions of a man who knew the value both of hypothesis and of laws, of theory and of fact, and had given proofs of the power of each by the productions of his own mind. Still the speaker advocated that mental reservation which kept hypothesis in its right place and which was ready to abandon it when it failed; and as examples referred to Newton, who (as is shown by his letters to Bentley) had very strong convictions of the physical nature of the lines of gravitating force, yet in what he publicly advanced stopped short at the law of action of the force, and thence deduced his great results;—and also to Arago, who, discovering the phenomena of magnetic rotation, yet not perceiving their physical cause, had that philosophic power of mind which enabled him to refrain from suggesting one.

July 3rd.—General Monthly Meeting.—William Willeforce Bird, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. R. W. Blencowe, Esq.; John M. Heathcote, Esq.; Thomas Sopwith, Esq., and Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., were duly elected Members of the Royal Institution. Thanks were voted to Professor Faraday, for his discourse 'On Magnetic Hypotheses' on June 9. The presents received since the last meeting were laid before the Members.

METEOROLOGICAL.—May 23rd.—S. C. Whitbread, V.P., in the chair. A paper was read 'On Meteorological Observations made at St. Martin's, Canada West, lat.  $45^{\circ} 32' W.$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 36' W.$ , 118 feet above the level of the sea,' by Charles Smallwood, Esq., M.D. The subject of the paper, the author observes, was suggested by that of Mr. Glaisher, relative to the remarkable weather at the close of the last and the beginning of the present year; his object has been, therefore, to furnish a comparative statement of the climate for the same period at St. Martin's during the past winter, the coldest felt since 1844. The cold both at St. Martin's and at Toronto set in on November 24, although as early as Nov. 8 the reading of the thermometer was  $18^{\circ} 2'$ , and at Toronto  $20^{\circ} 8'$ —a period nearly corresponding to the 9th of November in England. The mean temperature of the month was  $2^{\circ}$  below that of the last year, and at Toronto  $8^{\circ}$  above the corresponding period. The amount of snow in November was 7.9in., and of rain 2.4in. Most of the small rivers were sufficiently frozen over for crossing with loads between the 20th and 28th of November. The winter fairly set in on Dec. 17, with a snow-storm from the N.E. by E. Snow fell on the same day at Toronto and Quebec. From this time the reading of the thermometer declined, and on Dec. 20 the reading was  $-21^{\circ} 5'$ . At Toronto on the 19th it was  $9^{\circ}$ , and at Quebec on the 20th was  $-17^{\circ} 8'$ . The average temperature of January was  $5^{\circ} 7'$  below that of last January, and indicated a rarely felt degree of cold. On the morning of the 19th, at 6 A.M., the reading of the thermometer was as low as  $-34^{\circ} 3'$ , at Quebec on the same day it was  $-29^{\circ}$ , and at Toronto  $0^{\circ}$ . The amount of snow during the month was 17in., at Toronto it was 7.5in., and at Quebec 4.1in. The mean temperature of February was  $4^{\circ} 16'$  below that of the corresponding month in last year. The lowest reading for the month took place on the 5th at 6 A.M., and was  $-27^{\circ} 7'$ . The amount of snow during the month was 24in., and of rain 0.16in. The observations of Mr. Glaisher on the minute size of the snow crystals, bearing evidence of the low temperature under which they had been formed, the author states are perfectly

in accordance with his own observations, and opens up a very wide field of investigation, in how far the form of these crystals gives rise to the developments of negative or positive electricity, as indicated in the great snow-storms peculiar to this climate. The Annual Report of the Council for the last year was read, and exhibited a highly satisfactory condition of the Society and its funds. During the year Mr. Glaisher received regular observations from above sixty stations, which is an increase upon the number returned for previous years. The number of thermometers compared under Mr. Glaisher's superintendence in the year amounted to 300, and were made by Negretti and Zambra. These instruments have been employed by the members of the Society and their friends, and were made from tubes which had been blown two years previously, and which is a highly important matter in the construction of instruments to be compared, as thermometers made from new tubes are likely in a very short time to read erroneously. The Council continue to recommend Barrow's barometer to observers, and Glaisher's rain-gauge, by which loss from evaporation is excluded. A new form for collecting meteorological observations has recently been reprinted, and differs from the old by the introduction of a table relating to the leafing, budding, and flowering of fruit and forest trees, shrubs, &c.; the departure and return of migratory birds; the time of commencing and ending harvest operations; the products of the soil whether healthy and in perfection; and miscellaneous observations relating to farming operations generally; with a view of determining the action of meteorological influences upon vegetable life in particular, and those conditions of the air which are abnormal and inimical to health. In the new form two additional columns have been introduced for the registering of ozone observations by Moffat's and Schönbein's methods. The ozonometer is simply a slip of paper prepared with iodide of potassium and starch, according to a prescribed formula; both sets may be obtained of John Cox, Chemist, Peckham. In Moffat's method of observation, the test paper is guarded from the action of light by suspension within a box perforated at the bottom, for the circulation of air, and the amount of ozone is determined by the degree of discoloration of the paper according to the time of its suspension. In Schönbein's method the test paper is suspended in a place sheltered from direct sunlight, but exposed to the influence of the surrounding air. At the time of observation the paper is immersed in water, and the discoloration, if any, compared with a scale of tints numbered from 1 to 10, the number to which it corresponds is then entered in the journal. Experience only can determine which of the two is the better method; at present the entire investigation is within the region of experiment. Of the twenty-three barometers made by Barrow for the Spanish government during the preceding year, the Council recently received a communication relating to their distribution from Don Manuel Rico de Sinobas, Director of the Meteorological Observations, Madrid. The stations have been well chosen, and are distributed in such a manner over Spain as to include the effects of sea and land climates:—six within the influence of the Mediterranean Sea, three in the valley of the Tagus, three in the valley of the Guadalquivir, one at Palma in Majorca, and the remainder inland. The Council express the continuance of their desire to co-operate with the French Meteorological Society, and to facilitate all in their power a mutual exchange of observations applying to the two countries. On the necessity of a co-operative system for the ultimate attainment of general laws applying to the knowledge of meteorological phenomena, the Council dwell at some length, and in relation to the system of meteorological observations now organised by the Government, comment upon the importance of the task devolving upon the officer or council entrusted with the reduction of the entire mass of observations. This is a most responsible duty, and should only be assigned to one well versed in the present state of meteorology, and eminently

skilled in the reduction of observations and the discussion of results. The employment of good instruments is another highly essential element of success, and these should be constructed with the view to their maintaining the index errors as originally determined. The report throughout exhibits progress, and the performance of much useful work by the Society. The good organisation of its members, and the regularity of their observations, joined to the fixed determination of the Council, to incur no expenses beyond the limits of their annual income, promise to the British Meteorological Society a career alike prosperous and useful. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*—G. Leach, Esq.; *Vice-Presidents*—S. C. Whitbread, Luke Howard, Dr. Lee, and H. Lawson; *Treasurer*—H. Pengal; *Secretaries*—G. Glaisher and Rev. C. Lowndes; *Foreign Secretary*—W. P. Dymond; *Librarian*—W. Rutter; *Council*—Messrs. Ancell, Beardmore, Brady, Brooke, Homersham, Pollock, Walker, Rev. H. Beattie, Rev. C. Clark, Captain Clerk, R.A., Rev. G. Reade, and Dr. Thomson.

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—*June 14th.*—Ralph Bernal, Esq., M.A., President, in the chair. George Ballard, Esq., of Sussex Gardens, and W. F. Robinson, Esq., R.M., were elected Associates. M. Maurice Ardat, of Limoges, was elected a Foreign Member. Several presents from the Royal, Antiquaries, and other Archæological and Architectural Societies, were received. Mr. Charles Warne presented a very carefully modelled plan of the Roman amphitheatre at Dorchester, on a scale of 1 inch to 30 feet, to the accuracy of which several members present bore testimony. The Rev. S. T. Pettigrew exhibited a curious vase of Mexican manufacture, having portions of silex introduced into a button-like kind of ornament. Mr. W. Meyrick exhibited a remarkably fine steel-and-gold official key, of beautiful workmanship; it is German, and of a late period. A coronet and cypher, contained within the figure of a thistle, formed the top. The whole was drilled and underfiled, and presented an elegant official badge. Mr. Gibbs exhibited a mutilated figure of an ecclesiastic, found in Whitechapel. It was formed of slate. Mr. Pratt exhibited, through Mr. Planché, two specimens of chain mail, a gauntlet, and leg piece. In many effigies the absence of any apparent lining to the gauntlets has led many antiquaries to conjecture that the glove of mail was a simple bag of interlaced rings covering both the inside and back of the hands—a supposition which this specimen proves to have been correct. The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited a portion of an ivory tryptich, reported to have been found in the Minories. It belonged to the 14th century. The sculpture exhibits the Virgin, enthroned and crowned, with the infant Christ on her knee; the Crucifixion; and the two Marys. Mr. T. Gunston read a short paper on the remains of what he considered a Roman villa, discovered in New Cannon-street, on the south side of Watling-street, near Walbrook. In the spring of 1852 excavations were made for some new buildings, when, in removing the debris from the demolished houses, were found, 1st, a variety of fragments of early pottery and glass; 2nd, at about eight feet from the surface the workmen came upon two walls running east and west, varying in height from 3 to 10 feet; also a circular shaft, similar to that found beneath the present Coal Exchange, an account of which is given in the Journal of the Association. The site indicates these fragments to have belonged to the ancient mansion known as La Real, or Tower Royal, the scene of many remarkable events during the reign of the Plantagenets; 3rd, at the depth of 12 feet considerable Roman remains were exposed, consisting of walls of which the foundations were laid on piles; about twenty feet of plain tessellated pavement of inch red tesserae. Three piers, six feet apart, formed of the ordinary tiles, and interspersed with the soil a quantity of fragments of stucco, red and striped; flue and flanged tiles; coarse pottery, glass and Samian ware. Various

bones of animals and birds, and a human skeleton lying east and west, and accompanied by iron nails from 2 to 7 inches long. These remains formed the subject of the next paper, by Mr. Syer Cumming, which gave rise to a discussion on the site of the Tower Royal, the identity of the present Watling-street with the great Roman road of that name, which Mr. White and some others seemed to doubt, and on the term 'villa' as not expressing with correctness the ancient Roman suburban house. A paper 'On a Series of Helmets, from the 12th to the 15th centuries,' recently exhibited to the Association, from the pen of Mr. Planché, was read and illustrated by very accurate drawings by Mr. H. C. Pidgeon. This paper and its illustrations will appear in the next number of the Journal. The chairman then announced this to have been the last meeting for the season, and that the Congress would be held, towards the close of August, at Chepstow.

**CHEMICAL.**—*May 1st.*—Colonel Philip Yorke, President, in the chair. Patrick Duffy, Esq., was elected a Fellow. Dr. H. Benze Jones delivered a discourse 'On the Quantitative Determination of Sugar in Solution, by means of the Circular Polarization of the Light Transmitted.' He gave a résumé of whatever had been written on the subject by the French chemists, with various observations of his own. He described the conversion of cane-sugar into the uncrystallizable variety, which has a left-handed rotation, and stated his conviction that whenever the sugar was brought to dryness it was reconverted into a sugar polarizing to the right. It was Soleil's apparatus which he always used.

*May 15th.*—Professor Graham, Vice-President, in the chair. Dr. Müller and Mr. C. G. Williams were elected Associates. A paper was read by M. Heinrich Meidinger 'On the Occurrence of Ozone and Peroxide of Hydrogen in the Electrolysis of Sulphuric Acid.' The author described the results of some investigations which he undertook, with the view of ascertaining the causes of irregularity in the formation of the decomposition products of water in voltametric operations. He found that whenever ozone is produced in considerable quantity, the volume of the evolved oxygen is much less than that which would correspond with the hydrogen given off at the same time. The strength of the current, the temperature of the decomposing liquid, the strength of the acid, and the size of the electrodes, were found to exert a marked influence on the results; but the deficiency in the evolved oxygen, which was sometimes very considerable, could not be wholly accounted for by the quantity of ozone present, and the author considers that the large quantity of oxygen which sometimes disappears during the electrolysis is retained in the liquid in the form of peroxide of hydrogen. A paper was also read by Dr. J. H. Gladstone 'On the Corrosive Action of Sugar on Iron and other Metals.' The frequently observed corrosive action of solution of sugar on iron vessels led the author to this investigation. He found that if a piece of iron be partially immersed in a solution of pure cane-sugar, and kept in a warm place, the metal becomes corroded about the edge of the liquid, but that portion of the metal which is permanently immersed remains bright. This solution, on being examined, was found to contain protoxide of iron, and to have a deep red brown colour. The author believes that a definite compound is formed of sugar and protoxide of iron. Experiments were made on the various circumstances under which this action took place, and others were instituted with the view of ascertaining the action of solutions of sugar on other metals. Copper was scarcely acted upon at all. Lead was attacked much more readily, especially at an elevated temperature. Zinc was very slowly and but slightly acted upon. Tin was also very slowly attacked. Mercury and silver were not acted upon in the slightest degree.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

*Tuesday.*—Zoological, 9 p.m.

*Wednesday.*—Literary Fund, 3 p.m.



## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dresden, July 1st.

I HAVE little of novelty either in literature or art in Dresden itself to write of. Herr Dawson has commenced his regular duties as one of the principal actors here; he draws always full houses, and bids fair to be the first and greatest actor of the age. His post which he vacated at Vienna, has been filled by Herr Haase, from Carlsruhe, who is spoken of as an actor of high talent, gentlemanly address, and subtle perception of the characters he undertakes. His *Hamlet*, *Coriolanus*, *Francis More*, and *Clavino*, are wonderful pieces of acting. He is also, in the German critical journals, praised beyond measure in his acting of *Glendower*, one of the characters in a new play, called *Reginald Armstrong*, by Alfred Meissner, the great poet of Prague. Auerbach is still tied to his desk, correcting and revising his works for the stereotyped edition. Gutzkow, too, is here engaged on his weekly periodical, revising his 'Philip and Perez,' and writing a new work. Kohl has left Germany for London, where he means to spend two or three months studying in the British Museum for his great work on the American rivers. He has already exhausted all the information to be found in the Dresden and Berlin public libraries. Edward Devrient, who was formerly one of the principal actors here, and is now Director of the Royal Theatre at Carlsruhe, is also on his way to London. We have some hopes that he may be induced, on his return to Germany, to give us his impressions of our country in the same form in which he published his admirable little work entitled 'Briefe aus Paris.' Edward Devrient has attained to a great celebrity as actor, director, and author. Of his merits as an actor I have more than once spoken to you, and I shall have occasion in my next letter to make some remarks on him in his capacity of director of the Carlsruhe theatre. It is no small testimony to his merits as an author and critic to have been selected by Ludwig Tieck to edit and correct the last and most perfect edition of his works. Besides numerous contributions to periodicals, encyclopedias, and biographical reminiscences, Edward Devrient has given to Germany the best and most authentic history it possesses of "dramatic art," and a volume of 'Letters from Paris,' on a rtrand artists, which are full of acute and discriminating criticism. Two very interesting works have just been brought out here. One is a lithograph portrait of Frederika Caroline Neuber; it was for a long time thought that no portrait existed of this actress, but at last one was discovered in the possession of a gentleman residing in Erfurt. Caroline Neuber's name is, I should think, not much known in England, but the Germans owe her a debt of gratitude for her unceasing and laborious efforts in the improvement of the German language. She was an actress of celebrity of her day, and like many another great person, died in her old age neglected by the world, and in the most abject poverty. She was the first person to bring Lessing forward and to acknowledge his talent. As I said before, she died in the greatest poverty, the pastor of the village refused to bury her body, as she had been an actress; the owner of the house where she lived carried her coffin to the churchyard at night, threw it over the wall, and interred it in a hole dug for the purpose. Just a hundred years later, a magnificent procession, with floating banners and swelling music, flowers strewn on the road and garlands waving above, proceeded from Dresden to the village where her body lay, to inaugurate a suitable memorial, and pay a late, but heartfelt tribute to the memory of the great actress. The second work of which I spoke is a beautiful line engraving, by Langer, of the Dresden *Dance of Death*. I do not think that this work of art (though mentioned casually in the guide-books) is often visited by travellers. It is, nevertheless, full of interest; there are in all twenty-seven figures in bas-relief hewn out of red sandstone. A skeleton figure of Death, partially draped, with a scarf flying in the wind, heads the procession; he is blowing

on a pipe which he holds in one hand, whilst with the other he carries a goblet, and serpents twine round his legs. A pope, in full robes, holds on by the floating scarf, followed by a cardinal, archbishops, bishops, priests, and a monk, in all eight figures, each with their peculiar robes and insignia. Then comes another figure of Death beating a drum, with dead men's bones for drumsticks, followed by kings, dukes, a knight of the Golden Fleece, nobles, an architect, executioner, a lame beggar, an abbe, a lady of high degree, into whose arm a peasant woman, with a bundle of geese on her back, has linked herself; behind these come a figure with a bag of money in its hand, a healthy, but ragged-looking child, and an old man, bent down by age, the procession closed by a third figure of Death carrying the fatal scythe. The workmanship of this piece of sculpture is rude but vigorous, displaying much quaintness and variety in the figures, and being extremely interesting as a faithful memorial of the costumes of members of almost every class and degree of the community of the time. The name of the artist has passed into oblivion; the bas-relief was originally inserted in the walls of the royal palace, where it remained for, I think, one hundred and sixty years. In 1701, a fire broke out in the castle, and in a few hours destroyed a great part of it; the *Dance of Death* was considerably injured, and remained for a long time forgotten and neglected, till, in 1721, it was presented by the king to the burial-ground in the Dresden New Town, and having been restored by Brückner, a sculptor of that period, it was built into the walls of the cemetery, where it has remained ever since. I must not forget to say that several of the figures are portraits. I hope that this highly interesting work may now become better known through Langer's engraving.

There were considerable fears this year as to the results of the book fair in Leipzig; but matters have turned out much better than was expected. The Austrian booksellers have begged for an abatement of ten per cent. on account of the exchange upon silver being so extraordinarily high. Indeed, the Austrian paper money is often refused in the market. It was feared also that there might have been a defalcation from Russian merchants, but, with the exception of the house of Schmitzdorf, in St. Petersburg, which has failed for from twelve to fourteen thousand dollars, all the Russian dealers have paid without hesitation. The trade in maps has been so extended that it is almost impossible to supply the demand; orders pour in from all sides, and the only difficulty is to find hands to do the work. The catalogue of the Leipzig book-fair for this spring, of published works, occupies 378 pages, and 38 pages of books to appear in a few weeks. This fair was removed in the sixteenth century from Frankfort-on-the-Maine to Leipzig, and is at present visited by agents from all parts of Europe and America.

## VARIETIES.

*Oxford Architectural Society.*—At a recent meeting, Mr. Parker read a paper 'On the connexion between Stonehenge and Gilgal.' The Hebrew word Gilgal signifies literally a circular stone, but in the opinion of good Hebrew scholars may very well signify a circle of stones. The Gilgal was a place for the assembling of the people, not only for the purpose of religious worship, but also for other purposes, such as great courts of justice—for Samuel judged Israel in Gilgal, and went in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpah: all of these were similar places, situated on high hills, and frequently called merely high places, and stone pillars or altars were set up in them. The Druidical circles are found in similar situations, adapted for the same purposes, and have stone pillars set up in them, which have continued to be objects of worship in some districts, especially Brittany, almost to the present day. The custom of assembling the people in these places on stated occasions was also continued to a late period, as in Scotland, mentioned by Mr. Logan. Crookem Tor, *alias* Parliament Arch, on Dartmoor, has been used from time im-

memorial as a court of justice until quite recently, and seats are cut in the rock of the Tor for the judge and the jury. At Pue Tor, near the village of Sampford Spinney, is a large square apartment hewn out of a rock, which seems to have been used for a similar purpose. Mr. Parker concluded by expressing a hope that some more competent person would take up this interesting subject, and investigate it thoroughly; he had merely thrown together a few hints to call attention to it.—*Builder.*

*Literary Curiosity.*—A gentleman in this town, noted for punning, being invited, during the heavy rains, to a concert of the beautiful music of Corelli, now become so fashionable in Brussels, wrote the following excuse to his inviting friend, in order, as he said, to let him C (see) that his apology was literally a valid one:—

"Carissime; Corpore Corruptus Calamitate Communi Cui Cognomen Cold, Cephalalagique Cruciatu, Campos Celeriter Circumvagare, Commotis Coelis, Cavendum Crediderim, Captus Contra Cupidine Cithararum Cantusque, Cras Claro Celo, Curri Corpus Committere Conabor, Conventus Concertumque Correllianus Concelebraturus, Certâ Confabulatione Cadente, Concordiâ Cithararum Cantuque Consonantibus, Complimentâ Committi CASE CAPITI, CREDE CARISIME, CARISSIMUS.

"Currente Calamo. Calendis Junii 1854.

"P.S.—Fateor Fidium Festivitate Frui Felicitatis Fastigium Fuisse."—*Brussels Herald.*

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USE—THIRD of the Premium on Insurances of £500 and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of £50 and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY—Those who effect Insurances with this Company are protected by its Subscribed Capital of £750,000, of which nearly £140,000 is invested, from the risk incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the Subscribed and Invested Capital, will be seen by the following Statement:—

On the 31st October, 1853, the sums Assured, including Bonus added, amounted to . . . £3,507,000  
The Premium Fund to more than . . . 800,000  
And the Annual Income from the same source, to . . . 109,000  
Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

## SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 49, St. James's Street, London.—Established 1845.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord ARTHUR LENNOX.

Deputy Chairman—Sir JAMES CARMICHAEL, Bart.

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This Office presents the following Advantages:—

The Security of a Large Paid-up Capital.

Very Moderate Rates for all Ages, especially Young Lives.

No Charges whatever, except the Premium.

All Policies Indisputable.

By the recent Bonus, four-fifths of the Premium paid was in many instances returned to the Policy-holders. Thus—On a Policy for £1,000, effected in 1846, premiums amounting to £135 ss. 4d. had been paid, while £123 7s. was the BONUS added in 1853.

A WEEKLY SAVING OF FOURTEEN PENCE (£1 6s. 8d. yearly) will secure to a person 25 years of age the sum of £1,000 at death, should it occur previously.

Rates are calculated for all ages, climates, and circumstances connected with Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, Forms, and every information can be obtained at the Office, 49, St. James's Street, London.

HENRY D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.



**BANK OF DEPOSIT,**  
NATIONAL ASSURANCE & INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION,  
No. 3, Pall Mall East, London.  
Established, A.D. 1844.

EMPLOYED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.  
**PARTIES desirous of INVESTING MONEY**  
are requested to examine the Plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with perfect security.

The Interest is payable in JANUARY and JULY at the Head Office in London; and may also be received at the various Branches, or through Country Bankers, without delay or expense.

J. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.  
\* Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts, sent free on application.

**NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
4, New Bank Buildings, Lothbury.  
President.—His Grace the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.  
Sir PETER LAURIE, Alderman, Chairman.  
JOHN I. GLENNIE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Solicitor.—ALEX. DOBIE, Esq.

The benefits of Life Assurance are afforded by this Company to their utmost extent, combined with perfect security in a fully subscribed Capital of One Million, besides an accumulating Premium Fund exceeding £64,000, and a Revenue from Life Premiums alone of more than £108,000, which is annually increasing. Nineteen, or Ninety per Cent. of the profits, are apportioned to the Insurers on the participation scale of Premiums. On Insurances for the whole life, half the premium may remain on credit for the first five years.

Tables of increasing Rates have been formed upon a plan peculiar to this Company, from which the following is an extract.

Premium to Insure £100 at death.						
Age.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Remainder of Life.
20	1 18	2 0	1 10	1 10	1 2	1 18
30	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 5	1 10	2 10
40	1 11	1 13	1 15	1 18	2 0	3 8

Specimen of the Bonuses added to Policies to 1851, to which will be added a prospective Bonus of one per cent. per annum on the sum insured and previously declared Bonuses, in the event of death before December, 1859, and in which prospective Bonus all new Insurers on the Profit scale will participate.

Date of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Bonuses.	Amount.
1825	5000	1296 2 4	6296 2 4
1825	2000	770 9 9	2770 9 9
1828	3000	1058 2 4	4058 2 4

Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, and full particulars, may be obtained of the Secretary, 4, New Bank Buildings, London, or from any of the Agents of the Company.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.  
\* Applications for Agencies may be addressed to the Secretary, 4, New Bank Buildings.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
1, Princes Street, Bank, London. Established August 1, 1837.  
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Viet. cap. 3.  
Policies issued free of stamp duty.

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George Baring, Esq., 5, New Bond Street, City.  
F. P. Cockerill, Esq., Shadwell and Twickenham.  
George Colton, Esq., Shadwell.  
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**STANDING COUNSEL.**  
H. Bellenden Ker, Esq., 8, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

**MANAGERS.**  
Messrs. M'Leod & Stenning, 16, London Street, Fenchurch Street.

**BANKERS.**  
Messrs. Dimdale, Dewart, Fowles, and Barnard, 50, Cornhill.  
The marked testimony in favour of Life Assurance evinced by the Legislature in the exemption from income-tax of the premiums paid for the benefit of a surviving family, is deserving the most serious attention of all classes; not only on account of the actual saving, but also on account of the high estimation in which it proves that the system of life assurance generally is held by the government of the country.  
Increasing rates of Premium, especially useful to creditors for securing Loans or Debts.  
Half premiums only required during first seven years.  
Assurances payable during life.  
Provision during minority for Orphans.

**BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.**  
Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.  
Profits divided annually.  
Premiums computed for every three months' difference of age.  
Half credit Assurances on a new plan peculiarly advantageous to policy holders.

At the last annual general meeting, a reduction of 20 per cent. was made in the current year's premium on all participating policies.

(PROFITABLE.)				(MUTUAL.)			
Age.	Half Premium.	Whole Premium.	Remainder.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.
20	1 1	2 3	6	20	0 2	7 3	1 4
30	1 1	2 3	6	30	0 2	7 3	1 4
40	1 1	2 3	6	40	0 2	7 3	1 4
50	1 1	2 3	6	50	0 2	7 3	1 4
60	1 1	2 3	6	60	0 2	7 3	1 4
70	1 1	2 3	6	70	0 2	7 3	1 4
80	1 1	2 3	6	80	0 2	7 3	1 4
90	1 1	2 3	6	90	0 2	7 3	1 4
100	1 1	2 3	6	100	0 2	7 3	1 4

E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director.  
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

**UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London; 45, North Hanover Street, Edinburgh; 120, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; and 47, Dame Street, Dublin.

Established 1810. Capital One Million.  
Annual Income about £120,000, arising from the issue of upwards of 5000 Policies.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
Parties effecting Insurances with this Company have Policies issued to them free of Stamp Duty.

By Special Act of Parliament, Income Tax is recoverable from the Commissioners of Income Tax, on Premiums paid to this Company for Insurances effected by any Person on his own Life or on the Life of his Wife, provided such amount does not exceed one-sixth part of his whole amount of profits and gains. A copy of the clause of the Act may be obtained on application at the Office, and every other information afforded by

EDWARD LENOX BOYD, Resident Director.  
14th September, 1853.

**EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
3, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
Robert Alexander Gray, Esq., Chairman.  
Thomas Devas, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
Charles Bischoff, Esq.  
Thomas Hodgkinson, Esq.  
Nathaniel Gould, Esq.  
Charles Thomas Holcombe, Esq.  
Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq.

**Auditors.**—Thomas Allen, Esq.; James Gascoigne Lynde, Esq.; Physicians.—George Leith Brough, M.D., F.R.S., 15, Welbeck St. Surgeon.—James Saner, Esq., M.D., Finsbury Square.  
Wm. Cooke, Esq., M.D., 29, Trinity Square, Tower Hill.  
Banks.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard Street; Messrs. Hambury and Lloyds, 40, Lombard Street.  
Actuary and Secretary.—Charles Jellicoe, Esq.

The business of the Company comprises assurance on lives and survivorship, the purchase of life interests, the sale and purchase of contingent and deferred annuities, loans of money on mortgage, &c.

This Company was established in 1807, is empowered by the Act of Parliament 33 Geo. III., and regulated by deed enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.  
The Company was originally a strictly proprietary one. The secured, on the participating scale, now participate quinquennially in four-fifths of the amount to be divided.  
To the present time (1853) the assured have received from the Company, in satisfaction of their claims, upwards of £1,400,000. The amount at present assured is £3,000,000 nearly, and the income of the Company is about £125,000.

At the last division of surplus, about £120,000 was added to the sums assured under policies for the whole term of life.  
The lives assured are permitted, in time of peace, and not being engaged in mining or gold digging, to reside in any country—or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession) between any two parts of the same hemisphere—distant more than 33 deg. from the equator, without extra charge.  
All Policy Stamps and Medical Fees are now paid by the Company.

By recent enactments, persons are exempt, under certain restrictions, from Income Tax, as respects so much of their income as they may devote to assurances on lives.  
The Annual Reports of the Company, state and progress, Prospectuses and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,**  
45, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.  
FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Chairman.—SAMUEL HAYTHORN, Esq.  
Deputy-Chairman.—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.  
John Bradbury, Esq.  
Thomas Costle, Esq.  
William Miller Christy, Esq.  
Edward Crowley, Esq.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Charles Gilpin, Esq.

**PHYSICIANS.**  
J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

**TRUSTEES.**  
John Feltham, Esq. | Samuel H. Lucas, Esq.  
Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P. | Charles Lushington, Esq.

**BANKERS.**—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.  
Solicitor.—Septimus Davidson, Esq.  
Consulting Actuary.—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Extracts from the REPORT of the Directors for 1853:—  
"The Directors congratulate their fellow-members on the very gratifying result of the recently-completed Quinquennial Investigation of the assets and liabilities of the Institution, by which it appears that, on the 20th November, 1852, after providing for the present value of all the liabilities in the Life Assurance Department, a surplus remained of £242,627, which has been duly apportioned as heretofore.

The reductions range from 5 to 89 per cent. on the original Annual Premiums, according to the age of the party and the time the Policy has been in force; and the Bonuses vary in like manner, from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of Premiums paid during the last five years.

The total amount of the reductions per annum for the ensuing five years is £23,248 17s. 2d.  
"The Bonuses assigned to those policies on which the original Premiums continue to be paid amount to £39,850 5s.; this, together with Bonuses apportioned at former divisions, makes an aggregate addition to the sums assured by the Policies in force of £201,210 14s. 4d."

"Notwithstanding the great reduction of Premiums, the net annual income arising from 125,236 existing Policies is £405,724 14s. 1d.; this, with the interest on invested capital, viz. £27,298 7s. 3d., shows a total annual income of £433,022 14s. 4d."

The amount of CAPITAL exceeds ONE MILLION STERLING. Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st July, are reminded that they must be paid within 30 days from that date.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained on application to the Office.  
June 24, 1854. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

**PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established in 1797.  
70, Lombard Street, City; and 57, Charing Cross, Westminster.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Robert Gurney Barclay, Esq.  
William Outen, Esq., F.R.S.  
William Davis, Esq.  
Jas. A. Gordon, M.D., F.R.S.  
Henry Grace, Esq.  
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq.  
Thomas Hodgson, Esq.  
Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.  
J. Petty Muspratt, Esq.  
C. Hampden Turner, Esq., F.R.S.  
Matthew Whiting, Esq.  
M. Wyll, Junr., Esq., M.P.

The Company offers:—  
Complete Security.  
Moderate Rates of Premium with Participation in Profits.  
Low Rates without Profits.  
Prospectuses may be obtained at the offices as above, or from any of the Company's agents.

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

**THE SCOTCH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**  
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMBINED WITH MODERATE PREMIUMS.  
OFFICE IN LONDON, 66, GRACECHURCH STREET.

THE PREMIUMS are as low as by the non-participating scale of Proprietary Companies, and about a fourth lower than in other Mutual Offices.

Annual Premium for Assurance of £100.																
Age ..	25		30		35		40		45		50					
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.					
1	18	0	2	1	6	2	6	10	2	14	9	3	5	9	1	7

Thus, a person of age 30 may secure £1000 at death for a Yearly Premium of £20 15s. only, which, if paid to any of the other Mutual Offices, would secure a Policy for £200 only, instead of £1000.  
THE PROFITS are wholly divisible among the Assured. BONUS ADDITIONS have been made to Policies, varying from 29 to 54 per cent. on their amount.

Policies are issued free of Stamp Duty.—Premiums may be deducted in the returns for Income Tax.  
Copies of last Report, explanatory of the Principles and Progress, may be had on application.

GEORGE GRANT, Agent and Secretary.

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Reduced Fourpence per Pound, as the following List will show:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Congou Tea.....	2	8	2	10	3	0
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Best Assam Pekoe Souchong, a very extraordinary Tea.....	4	0	4	0	4	4
Prime Gunpowder Tea.....	3	8	4	0	4	8
The Best Gunpowder Tea.....	3	0	5	4	5	4

Prime Coffee, at 1s. and 1s. 3d. per lb.; the best Mocha and the best West India Coffee, at 1s. 4d.

All Goods sent Carriage-free by our own vans and carts, if within eight miles. Teas, Coffees, and Spices sent carriage-free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 4s., or upwards, by PHILLIPS and Company, Tea and Colonial Merchants, 8, King William Street, City, London.

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